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PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Important Reconnoissance in the Direction of Orange Court-House.

Report of Gen. Buford to Gen. Pope.

Evidences of the Thorough Defeat of the Rebels on Saturday.

Their Flight Precipitate and Confused.

Their Camp Strewn with Dead Men, Horses and Arms.

Jackson's Chief of Artillery Left Behind, Wounded.

The Pursuit Delayed by Swollen Streams.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Aug. 13, 1862.

Major-Gen. Halleck:

No. 25.—The subjoined report was received at 10 o'clock this morning.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE, SECOND CORPS,
ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Aug. 13, 1862.

Col. George D. Ruggles, Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that, in obedience to in structions received from the Major-Generol Commanding the Army of Virginia, this morning, I proceeded in the direction of Orange Court-House with the First Vermont, Col. TOMPKINS, First Michigan, Col. BROADHEAD, First Maine, Lieut.-Col. RICHMOND, Fifth New-York, Col. DE FOREST, (cavalry regiments,) and four pieces of artillery. About three or four miles from your headquarters I discovered the pickets of the enemy, and soon after two large bodies of cavalry, and the woods filled with footmen. A strong line of skirmishers was thrown out, who soon drove in the pickets. When in range of the enemy a few shells were thrown, which dispersed him in all directions. The footmen kept in the woods and fled by Rapidan Station. The cavalry fled down the Orange Court House roads. I pursued them cautiously, fearing an ambuscade, to Crooked River, which had swollen to such an extent that my artillery could not cross. Part of the First Vermont and First Virginia Cavalry swam the river, and continued the pursuit to Robinson River, which was so full and turbulent as to be extremely dangerous.

In the pursuit, a good many prisoners wounded in Saturday's fight, were found almost abandoned. Maj. ANDREWS, Chief of Artillery to Gen. JACKSON, was found badly wounded at Crooked River, in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

The flight of the enemy after Saturday's fight was most precipitate and in great confusion. His old camp was strewn with dead men, horses and arms. His flag of truce yesterday to bury his dead afforded some more time for his escape. The enemy to-day has the benefit of a hard rain, which put high waters between us.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

REPORTS FROM CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE.

CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, Va.,
Tuesday, August 12.

The flight of "Stonewall" JACKSON shows that he fears our troops.

On Saturday he engaged with his whole force, numbering at least 30,000 men, a portion of the corps of Gen. BANKS, who behaved most nobly, holding the enemy in check, and with the aid of one division of Gen. MCDOWELL and Gen. SIGEL's corps, which arrived late in the day, driving the enemy from several positions, and finally from the field of battle.

JACKSON's loss can scarcely be less than fifteen hundred.

Our loss is much less.

The battle was decidedly the bloodiest of the war.

On Sunday JACKSON remained idle, the troops on both sides being exhausted.

On Monday JACKSON sent in a flag of truce, asking to bury his dead, a large proportion of which still lie on the field of battle, pending which he escaped with his trains.

This morning, JACKSON's whole army was gone.

Gen. BUFORD, with his cavalry and artillery, quickened JACKSON's pace toward Gordonsville, compelling him to burn bridges to save himself.

JACKSON obviously does not intend to stop running until he reaches the rebel fortifications at Richmond.

The Valley of the Shenandoah and the whole country from Manassas to Gordonsville is no longer polluted by the presence of armed rebels.

JACKSON's servant has just come into the quarters of Gen. MCDOWELL, and reports that his master admits a loss of over 2,000 men in the engagement of Saturday.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The rebels have abandoned their position near Cedar Mountain, which was of great strength, and are in full retreat to the Rapidan, pursued by the cavalry and artillery of Gen. SIGEL's Corps, which have just been sent out. JACKSON's, EWELL's, and HILL's forces are said to be crossing to the other side of the Rapidan, and LONGSTREET, who had advanced from Orange Court-House with reinforcements for the expected battle, has halted on the southern bank of the river.

There was no skirmishing yesterday, but the troops were in position and under arms during the day. Gen. POPE, having concentrated his army, and having been heavily reinforced since the battle of Saturday, is again ready to advance. It is supposed that the rebels will dispute the passage of the Rapidan.

Prisoners report that JACKSON considered himself strong enough to drive back the whole army of Virginia, and expected to occupy Culpepper on Saturday. He was checked by the steadiness of Gen. BANKS' troops, and being surprised by the sudden arrival of reinforcements, the strength of which he did not know, has abandoned the offensive, and withdrawn his force without a general battle.

The position near the Rapidan is considered the true defensive line of the rebels, and one which they will endeavor to hold.

Gen. BANKS is in Culpepper, unable from his injuries to remain in the field. Gen. WILLIAMS is in command of the Second Corps, and the troops, though suffering so severely on Saturday in the face of an enemy so immensely superior, are in good spirits, and have recovered from the fatigue of the battle and long marches in the excessive heat. The rest of the army is in the best condition. The men have been supplied with food during the two days they have been under arms, and are impatient for an advance. The wounded have mostly been removed. Those still in Culpepper are well cared for.

11 A. M. Gen. BAYARD's Cavalry Brigade, with artillery, has just been sent out, and, in addition to the forces now pushing the rebels, the troops are all in readiness to move, and will march. The weather is still intensely hot. Some of the reinforcements which have just arrived marched yesterday twenty-five miles, but are in good condition, and eager to advance this morning.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Va.; Tuesday, Aug. 12.

On Saturday evening, Gen. RICKETTS, of MCDOWELL's corps, occupied the front. The rebel General commanding becoming emboldened, pushed about 12,000 men over the battle-ground and through the wood on our side of it. But one rebel battery succeeded in getting through the woods, and commenced playing upon the division of Gen. RICKETTS.

Upon discovering what the enemy were about, Maj DAVIS, chief of artillery, ordered Capt. THOMPSON, of the Second Maryland, and Capt. HALL, of the Second Maine Batteries, into position, and in a few moments commenced returning the enemy's fire. The range being so short and the aim so admirable, the rebels soon abandoned their position, withdrawing their guns, and with the entire force supporting them, returned to the mountain.

In the morning it was discovered that we had killed nine horses attached to the rebel battery, and without doubt many of the gunners, whose bodies had been carried off during the darkness. Rebel prisoners taken yesterday say the artillery firing at night did them more harm than that during the day, as their men came out upon the plain to camp for the night, and did not anticipate so vigorous a response to their firing.

Gen. MILROY, of Gen. SIGEL's Corps, now has his headquarters on Cedar Mountain. Gen. BUFORD, with his Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of the First Vermont, First Michigan and Fifth New-York, and one battery of artillery, this morning went out upon the Orange road, to the right of Cedar Mountain, and when about three miles from the battle-field of Saturday met a regiment of rebel cavalry drawn up in line of battle. He immediately formed his own brigade in line, sent our skirmishers to the right and left, placed his battery within range, and gradually approached the enemy. The moment one round had been fired from the battery, the enemy broke his line of battle, dashed down into the road, and galloped off at a furious rate. BUFORD gave chase, and, it is hoped, will succeed in overtaking him before he reaches the Rapidan.

The wounded in the hospitals at Culpepper are doing well.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Advices from Culpepper, dated yesterday, say that, owing to the severe injury Gen. BANKS received, the command of the Second Corps has devolved upon Gen. WILLIAMS.

Brig.-Gen. CRAWFORD commands the division of Gen. WILLIAMS, and Gen. GREEN commands the division of Gen. AUGUR, who is severely but not dangerously wounded.

An escaped prisoner saw at Orange Court-house Gen. PRINCE and Capt. WILKINS in the hands of the rebels. They were on their way to Richmond.

On visiting the battle-field, many, if not the greater part of our dead officers were found, some partially and others entirely stripped of their uniforms.

The dead Union and the dead rebel soldiers lay about promiscuously and intermixed on the field.

The rebel Generals STUART and EARLY held the field, and conversed freely with our own officers about the battle. They stated that the full brigades of Generals A. P. HILL, LONGSTREET and EWELL were opposed to our small band of heroes, and that they were terribly cut to pieces by our fire, leading to the inference that they suffered fully as much as ourselves.

As previously stated, Stonewall JACKSON commanded the field in person.

Gen. ROBERTS, of Maj.-Gen. POPE's Staff, is Military Governor of the post at Culpepper, and on the day of the battle he rendered valuable assistance by his military experience.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 13—11:25 P. M.

When our burial parties met those of the rebels on the battle-field of Cedar Mountain, an interview took place between a couple of old personal friends—one a rebel officer, and the other an officer in the Twenty-seventh Indiana. In this interview the rebel admitted that they had brought full thirty thousand fighting men into action, against our eight thousand, and unwillingly acknowledged that he believed they had lost more than we had. He finally said that their loss was at least two thousand, and our officer was certain, from his manner, that he was understating the real figure.

POPE is pushing forward. SIGEL and MCDOWELL are understood to have crossed the Rapidan, and to be at Orange Court-house to-night. The rebels had been expected to make some stand there, but it now seems probable that we will meet no opposition this side of Gordonsville. JACKSON is understood to be making every preparation for defending that as a vital point.

Some apprehensions are expressed that the rebel General STEWART, now with JACKSON, may make an attempt to renew his Richmond exploit, of making a cavalry dash around the rear of our army, with a view of breaking our line of communications. The bridge across the Rappahannock is the only point supposed to be in much danger from such a movement. Measures have been taken to foil an attempt of the kind.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

CULPEPPER, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The following are the official lists of killed and wounded at the battle of Slaughter Mountain, as far as received:

SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO, COL. CANDY—270 MEN.

Major Charles E. Fulton—in breast, badly.

Samuel H. Clark, Acting Sergeant-Major—in head, badly; stripped by rebels.

COMPANY A.

Sergt. J.T. Mitchell—badly.
Sergt. J.R.Organ—wound'd.
Corp. Guttridge—leg.
Corp. Blair—wounded.
Graham—wounded.
Linville—wounded.
McClellan—wounded.
Mayse—wounded.
Sullivan—wounded.
Stokes—wounded.
Reid—wounded.
Howard—wounded.

COMPANY D.

Lt. D. A. McDonald—badly.
Brown—badly.
Corp. Wm. Powell—killed.
Stephen Brush.
Bedell—wounded.
Bruffy—wounded.
Bryant—wounded.
Steward—wounded.

COMPANY C.

Capt. T. McMorran—badly.
Subler—wounded.
Ellis—wounded.
Lyons—wounded.
Bigham—wounded.
Ryan—wounded.
Shappy—wounded.
Whited—wounded.

COMPANY D.

Sergt. Scott—wounded.
Blair—wounded.
Councillor—wounded.
Early—wounded.
John Hamden—wounded.
H. Hamden—wounded.
Hendershott—wounded.
Howard—wounded.
Turney—wounded.
Sergt. McCormick—wound'd
E. M. Williams—wounded.
Mitchell—wounded.

COMPANY E.

Sergt. Thos. A. Davis—killed.
N. Card—wounded.
Corp. Olds—wounded.
Corp. McLean—wounded.
Case—wounded.
Fleming—wounded.
Sepheus—wounded.
Siefried—wounded.
Webster—wounded.

COMPANY F.

Lt. L. W. Smith—wounded.
Sergt. Porter—missing.
Sergt. Scott—wounded.
Corp. Holloway—wounded.
Corp. Coolidge—wounded.
Corp. Draper—wounded.
Corp. McKittrige—wounded.
M. Smith—wounded.
James Smith—wounded.

COMPANY G.

Sergt. Rumler—killed.
Briggs—wounded.
Espy—wounded.
Pitman—killed.
Irwin—wounded.
O. H Dow—wounded.
Corp. Davis—wounded.
Layton—killed.
Zook—wounded.
Hannah—killed.
Corp. Sparrow—wounded.
Johnson—wounded.
Fitts—wounded.
Kunkel—wounded.
Cook—killed.
W. Dow—missing.
Wilson—wounded.
Ford—wounded.
Duel—wounded.

COMPANY H.

Lieut. M. Elliott—wounded.
Corp. Hudson—killed.
Fairchild—missing.
McMullen—killed.
Wilson—wounded.
Rolfey—wounded.
Stokes—wounded.
Walker—wounded.
Sergt. Davis—wounded.

COMPANY I.

Corp. Alley—wounded.
Corp. Doak—wounded.
Burns—wounded.
Morris—wounded.
Timmons—wounded.
Van Fleet—wounded.
White—wounded.

COMPANY K.

Capt. J. H. Van Dimon—missing.
Sergt. Rhodes—wounded.
Smart—wounded.
Bacon—wounded.
Lt. M. N. Clark—wounded.
Rhodes—wounded.
Alexander—wounded.
Stottlemger—wounded.

Col. CANDY had three horses shot under him, and took command of the Brigade after Geary was wounded.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO, CAPT. STEVENS, ACTING COLONEL—173 STRONG.

COMPANY A.

Lt. E.J.Hulburt—wounded.
Corp. J. Loomis—wounded.
R. W. Graham—wounded.
L. M. Coon—wounded.
D. Thatcher—wounded.
Ser. W.H.Grant—wounded.
Ser. S. G. Elliott—wounded.
M. M. Canfield—wounded.
N. Wilder—wounded.
Corp. W. B. Hoyt—missing.

COMPANY K.

Ord.C.C.Johnston—woun'd.
P. M. Griggs—wounded.
Daniel Phillips—missing.
Wm. Fitzgerald—missing.
Ser. W. E. Gray—wounded.
Corp. J. Taylor—wounded.
Geo. Strong—missing.

COMPANY C.

John Yokes—killed.
Lt.F. T. Stewart—wounded.
Corp.A.Kingsley—wounded.
J. Williams—wounded.
D. B. Parker—killed.
Corp. John Chapel—wounded.
Jos. Hall—wounded.

COMPANY H.

R. Wilkins—killed.
L. Rodgers—wounded.
Serg. T. Davis—missing.
J. Smith—missing.
Capt.Schoonover—wound'd.
A. Hazen—wounded.
John Davis—missing.

Six killed, 53 wounded, 15 missing; 5 officers wounded, as follows:

Capt. J. J. Wright—breast, badly; Lieut. E. J. Hurlbut—foot; Lieut. F. T. Stuart—leg; Lieut. G. W. Dice—foot; Lieut. B. N. Smith—leg.

COMPANY D.

Lt. Geo. W. Dice—wounded.
Corp. J. S. Alexander—w'd.
W. C. Finney—wounded.
B. F. Pontious—wounded.
H. C. Thompson—wounded.
Sergt. L.B.Stark—wounded.
Corp. Geo. Foust—wounded.
Wm. Haynes—wounded.
L. Squires—wounded.
L. Gaylord—missing.

COMPANY G.

Sergt. A. C. French—killed.
Capt. J. J. Wright—w'd.

COMPANY E.

S. Tuttle—wounded.
Jas. P. Bagley—wounded.

COMPANY B.

Corp. Albert Bishop—killed.
Serg't. R. Griswold—w'd.
Corp. Frank Chapman—w'd.
Geo. Wright—wounded.
Oscar Ferbank—wounded.
Henry Brainard—wounded.
A. Keume—killed.
Corp. E. Potter—wounded.
L. Montgomery—wounded.
Byron McArthur—wounded.
Dyron Newcomb—wounded.
Henry Hicks—wounded.

COMPANY F.

Corp. B. Pickett—wounded.
T. Dolen—wounded.
Geo. Neno—wounded.
P. Dawling—wounded.
Geo. A. Patchen—missing.
S. E. Balch—wounded.
S. McLane—wounded.
F. Walden—wounded.
A. R. Paine—wounded.
Pomeroy Smith—missing.

COMPANY I.

Lt. B. N. Smith—wounded.
Corp. J. Blair—wounded.
M. Greenvealt—wounded.
J. M. Perkins—missing.
Serg't. J.G.Marsh—missing.
R. S. Kraihl—missing.
Wm. Pond—missing.

SEVENTH OHIO REGIMENT.

The Seventh Ohio, Col. CREIGHTON, went into battle with two hundred and ninety-four men, and lost the following:

Officers Killed—Lieut. James P. Brisbine, Lieut. Jos. Ross, Lieut. Frank Johnson.

Officers Wounded—Col. Creighton, in arm; Adjutant Jos. B. Molyneux, shoulder, slight; Capt. W. R. Stirling, leg, slight; Lieut. H. Z. Eaton, leg, badly; Lieut. S. S. Reed, leg and stomach, badly; Lieut. Marcus L. Hopkins, jaw, badly; Lieut. W. D. Braden, leg.

Privates Killed—Joseph T. Blackwell, William Adams, Edward Conant, Charles G. Hettinger, Charles Maisters, Sergeant Moses Martin, Thuron Haight, John J. Henshaw, David Mathews, Henry C. Case, Capt. D. H. Wright, H. F. Dinges, Milo Minard, M. Eckurhood, W. H. McClurg, C. C. Miller, G. B. Sutsher, George Fox, James Q. Stephenson, Alonzo H. Benton, John Manning, Adam Sneider, William Waldorf, Marskell Bisphan, Jas. Ray, Sergeant C. P. Bowler, Corporal J. J. Evers, E. P. Shepard, Neander Vinionee, Fred. Weiland, Frank Miller, Henry Frank.

Privates Missing—Edgar G. Meekins, Frank Stanley, Sylvester Mathews.

Privates Wounded—Company A.—Alex. M. Clinton, leg; Thos. J. Sherwood, bowels; Edw. C. Lawrence, leg, badly; Corporal W. D. Holmes, hips; Sergeant Z. P. Davis, face; Arthur Lappin, fingers and arm; Leonard Wacker, leg; Jabez C. Gazely, leg; Fred. W. Brand, bowels, slight; Abraham Ginter, shoulder; John G. Parsons, privates; Benj. Hatfield hand; Corporal Henry J. Brown, leg and arm; Andrew J. Crippen, shoulder; Corporal Frank J. Werz, thigh; Charles E. Preble, hips; John H. Calvin, leg; Ferd. Creque, foot; Philip Kelly, thigh, flesh wound; Theo. Hammond, bowels; Eph. Toun, hand.

Company B.—Wounded—Corp. Clark L. Wilson, badly; Corp. Joseph Trotier, badly; Corp. William E. Smith, badly; Corp. Thomas C. Brown, badly; William Connell, slight; John Coyle, James Dixon, Samuel E. Cordon, Jacob E. Hines, Benjamin Hashfield, Frank Henricle, Pliny E. Hill, Wm. F. Latch, Jacob Marks, Thomas C. Riddle, John Stone, Ernest A. Zwicker, F. Gaskill.

Company D—Corp. N. L. Norris, shoulder; Corp. L. Wilson, arm; A. Caldwell, arm; William Gardner, lip; John Frank, thigh; S. E. Hendrickson, foot; Norton B. Holcomb, foot; J. Hobday, hand; W. W. Lapham, lungs, badly; Frank Manly, elbow; John McAdams, thigh; H. H. Rhodes, privates; J. Harmer, fingers.

Company E.—Wounded—Sergt. Harrison L. Allen, leg; Sergt. Arvin B. Billings, arm; Corp. Fred. A. Davis; Corp. Albert O. Smith, hips; Corp. James K. Alexander; Corp. Joseph S. Clark, arm; James Kelley, arm; Wm. W. Meeker; Charles Stimson, leg; John W. Wickham, leg; Irvin Roberts, Benjamin F. Gill.

Company F.—Surgeon James B. Carter, head, slight; Surgeon Ellison G. Taylor, abdomen; Capt. Benj. Gridley, thigh; Capt. Robt. M. Risk, thigh; Arthur Adams, leg and breast; Ezra Brown, hand; Ira M. Barton, shoulder; Geo. W. Carrier, side and neck; Geo. M. Cadwell, leg, bad, John Douner, breast, bad; Thos. Eley, shoulder; Sherman Ettinger, ——; Stephen A. Hopkins, breast, slight; Daniel Jones, hip; Ferrin D. Loomis, legs, bad; David C. Nunemaker, arm, slight; John T. Oviatt, hand, slight; Gideon Russell, side, bad; Nathaniel Twitchell, hand; Ralf W. Read, hand and ankle.

Company G—Sergt. George W. Barrett, leg—badly; Sergt. E. M. Lazarus, knee; Corp. W. T. Callow, shoulder; Isaiah B. Green, head—slight; Edward E. Day, lungs and arm—badly; Lewis Owens, legs; S. A. Tulier, shoulder—badly; G. D. Berthoff, leg; Jarvin M. Holcomb, side; Frank Strong, leg and foot; S. P. Waller, legs; Wm. S. Gibbons, legs and foot; J. H. Douthit, arm and side—bad; Lauren Reed, hand—slight.

Company H—Sergt. E. A. Brooks, hand; Sergt. G. W. Moore, head—slight; Capt. A. C. Trimmer, head—slight; John C. Fox, head—slight; A. Inskip, head—slight; Joseph Kincaid, John Lent, R. Murray, John Pollock. H. Shaffer, C. Glendenning.

Company I—Afred Jackson, Wm. Kelly, Hiram Deeds, Thomas D. Williams, John S. Ray, Richard Freeman, Samuel Kemp, John Fishcorn, James Abell.

Company C—Sergeant J. S. Cooper, hand; J. C. Jones, face, thigh and groin, slight; Corp. C. H. Buxton, arm and shoulder; Corp. M. M. Andrews, hand; Geo. Rogers, leg, slight; Nathaniel Badger, leg, slight; Geo. Caruthers, ankle; T. P. Dixon, shoulder and thigh; Henry Fairchild, breast, slight; J. M. Rappleye, breast, slight; N. F. Richmond, bowels, left; Theodore Wilder, abdomen; O. Wise, thigh and ear.

Company K—George Sohl, in the hand; Fred. Michel, arm and shoulder; Henry Schmitt, in the bladder, mortally; Corp. James Grebe, both legs; Corp. Nesper, leg; John Hummel, leg; John Stern, wounded mortally; Wm. Phahl, arm; George Rueckler, leg; Geo. Zipp, wounded mortally.

Total—Killed, 35; wounded—officers, 7; enlisted men, 134

Missing—Edgar G. Meekins, Frank Stanley, Sylvester Mathews.

FIFTH OHIO, COL. PATRICK, ABOUT 300 STRONG—LEFT ABOUT 150.

Officers Wounded—Maj. H. G. Armstrong, leg; Adjt. Hugh Marshall, thigh; Capt. J. A. Remley, ankle; Lieut. James Kinkaid, hand; Lieut. Wm. V. Neely, body, badly; Lieut. A. T. Shirer, arm; Lieut. C. F. McKenzie, arm; Lieut. Joseph Jackaway, stomach, badly; Lieut. Wm. H. Thomas, arm; Lieut. Robert Kirkup, elbow; Lieut. Joseph Miller, foot; Lieut. P. H. McCann, slightly; Lieut. Morgan S. Shaw, slightly. All in Washington.

Company A—Sergt. T. W. Scott, head, badly; Jacob Rice, breast, do.; Sergt. W. Croft, slightly, leg; Corp. John Stoffel, leg; Corp. Adam Hines, do.; Jacob Dierling, do.; Antone Brightman, do.; Joseph Burkhardt, arm; Frank Parin, leg; Martin Benigar, do.; Wm. Mullerhouse, ankle; Wm. Baker, missing.

Company B—Corp. Thos. Hayes, killed. Wounded—Sergt. James Lyons, Geo. Hayes, Jas. Davis, Thos. Watson, Chas. Meyers, Clement Roseman, Sergt. Geo. Haig, Wm Mothersill, John Gray.

Company C.—Charles Freideborn, slightly; Corp. Chas. Fairfax, slightly; John T. Coverdale, badly; George W. Gough, leg; James Morrow, leg; Wm. A. Arbour, killed; Gratton M. Thrasher, slightly.

Company D.—Sergt. James L. McElhaney, wounded; John Bourk, wounded; Ben. Kline, wounded; Tobias Hettle, wounded; Owen Haley, wounded; John Nolan wounded; John Rentz, wounded; Xavier Stoll, wounded; George Gates, wounded; Fred. Shoemaker, killed; First Sergt. James Clark, slightly wounded; John Kentz, before reported wounded, is unhurt.

Co. E—Wm. Williams, slightly; P. Brady, wounded; Wm. Fisher, do.; J. Kalkoff, do.; Geo. W. Gentle, do.; E. Myers, do.; J. Lamb, do.; J. Garner, do.; T. S. Rice, do.; T. Dale, do.; H. S. Henneman, do.; T. Wright, do.; A. Carnahan, do.; Geo. Peet, do.

Co. F—H. Brocamp, wounded; J. Coleman, do.; J. J. Reynolds, do.; R. Dailey, do.; J. Springmeer, do.; J. Miller, do., J. Schlopner, do.; F. Knost, do.; C. Henke, do.; C. Vener, do.; J. McGurk, do; J. Brogle, do; C. Doney, do.; J. M. Leain, slightly; C. Bench, wounded, do.; F. Drexelious, killed; M. Boyle, wounded; John Carr, do.; H. Huier, killed; R. Henieger, killed.

Co. G—A. Myers, missing; Sergt. Wilson Gregg, wounded; Richard Connolly, wounded, badly; W. H. Ransom, do.; W. P. Worth, do.; M. H. Serriner, do.; Thos. Mundy, do.; W. Passner, do.; Thos. Nolan, killed.

Co. H—Herman Dreutler, killed; Michael Pennefather, badly wounded and missing; Alex. Weykill, do.; Martin Hughes, slightly in leg; Wm. Wastman, badly; Thos. Manning, foot; Robert Bussenmire, leg; John Tigue, wounded, missing; John McGoveney, slightly wounded; John Madden, do.; Michael Ward, do.

Co. I—Sergt. Geo. Kent, killed; Andrew Turfass, do.; Lt. W. H. Thomas, wounded; Sergt. Jos. Cristy, do.; W. B. S. Anderson, do.; M. Ackley, do.; John Butter, do.; Joshua Davidson, do.; Albert L. Day, missing.

Co. K—Sergt. J. J. Kelly, killed; W. Givens, do.; Corp. T. J. Collins, wounded badly; R. McGuire, shoulder; Jacob Crane, badly; Lewis Cupp, do.; Geo. Wilhelm, wounded; Chas. McKenzie, face, arm, bad; Jerry Calden, wounded; John E. Roseer, slightly.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INDIANA, COL. COLGROVE, ABOUT 500 STRONG—HAD COLORS RIDDLED WITH SHOT.

Co. A.—*Killed*—Wm. Allen, 1st Sergt.; Noah Alley, 4th Sergt.

Wounded.—Manuel Neirwander, 8th Corp., mortal; Wm. Gibbons, severe; Charles E. Wischmin, slightly; Wm. T. Akirs, slightly; Simpson Evans, severe; Even T. Grider, slightly.

Missing.—R. Proctor, Elijah Wilkison, Earl Moore.

Co. D.—*Killed.*—James N. Culberson, 1st Sergt.; Carlton B. Beevers.

Wounded—Clemens Johnson, severely; Elijah S. Crawford, severely; Chas. N. Whitten, slightly; Austin A. Wilder, 8th Corp., slightly.

Missing—Thomas V. Box, 1st Lieut.

Co. N—*Wounded*—Nathan N. Fitzgerald, 1st Sergt., severe. Philip Cox, severe; Wm. Francis, slight; Francis M. Dooly, slight.

Co. E—*Killed*—Thos. Hill.

Wounded—Absalom McDonald, 3d Sergt., severe; John Jones, 3d Corp., severe; Sandford Sparks, slight; Seth White, slight.

Missing—Philip Ross

Co. G—*Wounded*—Charles A. Kelso—slight; Jos. B. Stimpson—slight.

Missing—James N. Terhune, 2d Serg.; Aaron Allen.

Co. B—*Killed*—William R. Carson, 3d Corp.

Wounded—Geo. M. Critclon.

Missing—Geo. W. Gore.

Co. I—*Killed*—Geo. W. Reed, 1st Lieut.; Thos. Deveraux, David Tuggle, John M. Martin, Abram Swartz.

Wounded—Capt. T. U. Vance, wounded, severe; Geo. D. Martin, since dead; Jos. Sellars, severe; Reuben Lucas, do.; Daniel Riley, do.; Henry Lewis., do. (missing); William Storms, do.

Missing—Aaron Stewart.

Co. K—*Killed*—Bernard Hook, First Corp., George Yochim.

Wounded—John B. Melchoir, severe; Conrad Eckert, Seventh Corp.; Celestine Eckert, slight; Ferdinand Winder, do.

Missing—James Duffey.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed—Capt. Abbott, Capt. Williams, Capt. Cary, Capt. Goodwin and Lieut. Stephens H. Perkins.

Wounded—Major Savage, severely, in three places, but not fatally.

Wounded and Prisoners—Surgeon Leland, severely; Lieut. Russell, slightly; Lieut. Browning, severely; Lieut. Robison, slightly; Capt. Quincy, prisoner, and probably wounded; Lieut. Grafton, slightly; Lieut. Oakey, slightly; Lieut, Miller, wounded, and prisoner.

In all, 14 officers of 23 who went into the fight.

Of enlisted men, 25 were killed, 95 wounded, and 37 missing.

The regiment fought with the most determined gallantry, and suffered in proportion.

MORGAN ON ANOTHER RAID.

Capture of Gallatin, Tenn.—A National Regiment Taken Prisoners—Large Quantities of Stores Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

MORGAN, with a force supposed to be 2,000 strong, captured Gallatin, Tennessee, this morning. Col. BOONE and the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Regiment, except one company, are supposed to have been taken prisoners.

Five thousand bushels of corn and oaths, nineteen freight cars, and eighty-seven horses were captured. The last news from there says that the guerrillas were still destroying Government property.

An incursion into Kentucky is talked of. We are prepared for it.

MOVEMENTS OF MORGAN'S MEN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Eight hundred men belonging to the rebel force of Col. MORGAN have crossed to the north side of the Cumberland River, and were four miles north of Bennett's Ferry, in Monroe County, on Monday last.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Poindexter's Band Defeated and Routed—His Whole Train Captured, &c.

UTICA, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

The Union forces, under Col. GUITAR, caught POINDEXTER's band of guerrillas at Compton's Ferry, on Grand River, at 9 o'clock Monday night, killed ten or twelve and wounded thirty. They also captured POINDEXTER's whole train, one-third of his horses and one-third of his wagons and ammunition.

GEN. LANE IN THE FIELD.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Brig.-Gen. LANE took the field in person on Monday, with 5,000 cavalry. He will be joined in the interior by 150 more troops, and will make the campaign against guerrillas short and decisive.

THE CAPTURE OF INDEPENDENCE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

A battle took place at about 3 o'clock yesterday, at Independence, Mo., between the National forces, 350 men, under Lieut.-Col. BUELL, and from 500 to 600 guerrillas, under the notorious Col. HUGHES, assisted by QUANTRELL and HAYES, resulting in the complete route and surrender of our troops. The loss on either side is unknown. It appears the town was surprised about 3 o'clock in the morning. A simultaneous movement was made on the camp, BUELL's headquarters and the Quartermaster's office, which were some distance apart. The Provost-Marshal's office was entered by persons professing loyalty, and the arms were taken and used against the Federal troops. The fighting continued about three hours. The troops almost without officers, hotly contested the ground, sheltering themselves behind trees and fences. Capt. THOMAS, of the Militia, was taken prisoner almost at the outset; at one time, it is reported, the guerrillas were about giving up the ground, retiring before the destructive fire of our men, and accordingly had Capt. THOMAS brought out of the house, in which he was confined, and immediately shot dead. At this juncture a white flag appeared at Col. BUELL's headquarters, when the guerrillas returned and took possession of all who remained. Lieut. HARRINGTON, and fifty men cut their way through the enemy and made their escape. Most of the prisoners were paroled by taking the oath not to take up arms. All who were present agree in stating that there were no mounted pickets stationed outside the town that night. A large quantity of arms, some 2,000 rounds of ammunition, besides other Government property, fell into the hands of the enemy. On the receipt of the news of the surrender of Independence, this City was thrown into a great state of excitement. All business houses were closed. The militia was promptly called out, and guards placed around the City. Aid was asked from Fort Leavenworth, and promptly responded to by Lieut.-Col. BURRIS, who arrived yesterday at 4 P. M., with four companies of infantry and three of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. Major RANSOM, of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, also arrived in due time from the Southeast. The entire force under Col. BURRIS, left this morning at 3 o'clock in pursuit of the enemy.

THE REBELS AND RETALIATION.

Correspondence Between the Rebel and National Authorities.

Refusal of the Rebels to Recognize Paroles.

The Cases of Owen, Mumford and Others.

The Vengeance Threatened Against General Pope.

Dispatches from Gen. Lee, Gen. McClellan, and Gen. Halleck.

GEN. LEE TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 21, 1862.

GENERAL: It has come to my knowledge that many of our citizens, engaged in peaceful avocations have been arrested and imprisoned, because they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States; while others, by hard and harsh treatment, have been compelled to take an oath not to bear arms against that Government.

I have learned that about one hundred of the latter class have recently been released from Fortress Monroe. This Government refuses to admit the right of the authorities of the United States to arrest our citizens, and extort from them their parole not to render military service to their country, under the penalty of incurring punishment, in case they fall into the hands of your forces. I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that *such oaths will not be regarded as obligatory, and persons who take them will be required to render military service.* Should your Government treat the rendition of such service by those persons as a breach of parole, and punish it accordingly, *this Government will resort to retaliatory measures*, as the only means of compelling the observance of the rules of civilized warfare.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

To Maj.-Gen. G. B. MCCLELLAN, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1862.

Major-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have just received from the Adjutant-General's office your letter of July 30, inclosing a letter from Gen. R. E. LEE, of July 21. The letters of Gen. DIX and Major WOOD will furnish you with the proper information for a reply to Gen. LEE's complaints in regard to the treatment of prisoners at Fortress Monroe. The Government of the United States has never authorized any extortion of oaths of allegiance or military paroles, and has forbidden any measures to be resorted to tending to that end. Instead of extorting oaths of allegiance and paroles, *it has refused the application of several thousand prisoners to be permitted to take them*, and return to their homes in the rebel States. At the same time this Government claims, and will exercise the right to arrest, imprison or place beyond its military lines any persons suspected of giving aid and information to its enemies, or of any other treasonable act. And if persons so arrested voluntarily take the oath of allegiance or give their military parole, and afterward violate their plighted faith, they will be punished according to the laws and usages of war. You will assure Gen. LEE that no unseemly threats of retaliation on his part will deter this Government from exercising its lawful rights over both the persons and property, of whatsoever name or character.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief United States Army.

GEN. LEE TO GEN. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE C. S.,
NEAR RICHMOND, Aug. 2, 1862.

To the General Commanding the Army of the United States, Washington:

GENERAL: On the 29th of June last I was instructed by the Secretary of War to inquire of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN as to the truth of alleged murders committed on our citizens by officers of the United States army. The cases of WM. B. MUMFORD, reported to have been murdered at New-Orleans by order of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, and Col. JOHN OWEN, reported to have been murdered in Missouri by order of Maj.-Gen. POPE, were those referred to. I had the honor to be informed by Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN that he had referred these inquiries to his Government for a reply. No answer has as yet been received. The President of the Confederate States has since been credibly informed that numerous other officers of the army of the United States, within the Confederacy, have been guilty of felonies and capital offences, which are punishable by all laws, human and Divine. I am directed by him to bring to your notice a few of those best authenticated. Newspapers received from the United States announce as a fact that Maj.-Gen. HUNTER has armed slaves for the murder of their masters, and has thus done all in his power to inaugurate a servile war, which is worse than that of the savage, inasmuch as it superadds other horrors to the indiscriminate slaughter of ages, sexes and conditions. Brig.-Gen. PHELPS is reported to have initiated at New-Orleans the example set by Maj.-Gen. HUNTER on the coast of South Carolina. Brig.-Gen. G. N. FITCH is stated, in the same journal, to have murdered in cold blood two peaceful citizens, because one of his men while invading our country, was killed by some unknown person while defending his home.

I am instructed by the President of the Confederate States to repeat the inquiry relative to the cases of MUMFORD and OWEN, and to ask whether the statements in relation to the actions of Gens. HUNTER, PHELPS and FITCH are admitted to be true, and whether the conduct of these Generals is sanctioned by their Government. I am further directed by His Excellency, the President, to give notice that in the event of not receiving a reply to these inquiries within fifteen days from the delivery of this letter that, it will be assumed that the alleged facts are true, and are sanctioned by the Government of the United States.

In such event, *on that Government will rest the responsibility of the retributive or retaliatory measures which shall be adopted* to put an end to the merciless atrocities which now characterize the war against the Confederate States.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1862.

Gen. Lee, Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter of July 6 was received at the Adjutant-General's office on the 14th, but supposing from its indorsement that it required no further reply, it was filed without being shown to the President or Secretary of War.

I learn, to-day, for the first time, that such letter had been received, and hasten to reply.

No authentic information has been received in relation to the execution of either JOHN OWEN or MUMFORD, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of these alleged executions, of which you will be duly informed.

I need hardly assure you, General, that so far as the United States authorities are concerned, this contest will be carried on in strict accordance with the laws and usages of modern warfare, and that all excesses will be duly punished. In regard to the burning of bridges, &c., within our lines by persons in disguise as peaceful citizens, I refer you to my letter of the 10th of January last to Gen. PRICE. I think you will find the views there expressed as not materially differing from those stated in your letter. In regard to retaliation by taking the lives of innocent persons, I know of no modern authority which justifies it, except in the extreme case of a war with any uncivilized foe, which has himself first established such a barbarous rule. The United States will never countenance such a proceeding, unless forced to do so by the barbarous conduct of an enemy who first applies such a rule to our own citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

GEN. LEE TO GEN. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE C. S.,
NEAR RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 2, 1862.

To the General Commanding the United States Army, Washington:

GENERAL: In obedience to the order of His Excellency the President of the Confederate States, I have the honor to make you the following communication:

On the 2d of July last a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners was signed by Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, on behalf of the United States, and by Maj.-Gen. D. H. HILL, on the part of this Government. By the terms of that cartel, it is stipulated that all prisoners of war hereafter taken shall be discharged on parole until exchanged. Scarcely had the cartel been signed, when the military authorities of the United States commenced a practice changing the character of the war from such as became civilized nations, into a campaign of indiscriminate robbery and murder.

A general order issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, in the City of Washington, on the very day that the cartel was signed in Virginia, directs the military commanders of the United States to take the property of our people for the convenience and use of the army, without compensation.

A general order, signed by Maj.-Gen. POPE, on the 23d of July last, the day after the date of the cartel, directs the murder of our peaceful citizens, as spies, if found quietly tilling their farms, in his rear, *even outside of his lines.*

And one of his Brigadier-Generals (STEINWEHR) has seized innocent and peaceful inhabitants, to be held as hostages, to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood if any of his soldiers are killed by some unknown persons whom he designates as "bushwhackers." Some of the military authorities seem to suppose that their end will be better attained by a savage war, in which no quarter is to be given and no age or sex is to be spared, than by such hostilities as are alone recognized to be lawful in modern times. We find ourselves driven by our enemies, by steady progress, toward a practice which we abhor, and which we are vainly struggling to avoid.

Under these circumstances this Government has issued the accompanying order, which I am directed by the President to transmit to you, recognizing Major-Gen. POPE and his commissioned officers to be in the position which they have chosen for themselves, that of robbers and murderers, and not that of public enemies, entitled, if captured, to be treated as prisoners of war.

The President also instructs me to inform you that we renounce our right of retaliation on the innocent, and will continue to treat the private enlisted soldiers of Gen. POPE's army as prisoners of war, but if after notice to your Government that we confine repressive measures of the punishment of commissioned officers who are merely participants in these crimes, the savage practices threatened in the orders alluded to be persisted in, *we shall reluctantly be forced to the last resort of accepting the war on the terms chosen by our enemies*, until the voice of an outraged humanity shall compel a respect to the reconized usages of war.

While the President considers that the facts referred to would justify a refusal on our part to execute the cartel by which we have agreed to liberate an excess of prisoners of war in our hands, a sacred regard for plighted faith, which shrinks from the semblance of breaking a promise, precludes a resort to such an extremity, nor is it his desire to extend to any other forces of the United States the punishment merited by Gen. POPE, and such commissioned officers as choose to participate in the execution of his infamous order.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General Comanding.

[General orders No. 54, from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, Richmond, Va., August 1, 1862, are enclosed. They refer to the future retaliatory course of the Southern Confederacy, owing to the recent orders of the President of the United States, and Gens. POPE and STEINWEHR. *They were published on Saturday.*]

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1862.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your two communications of the 2d inst., with inclosures, are received. As these papers are couched in language exceedingly insulting to the Government of the United States, I must respectfully decline to receive them. They are returned herewith.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief United States Army.

STATE POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee—Call for a Convention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

The Democratic State Committee met, to-day, and issued the following call for a State Convention:

"This Committee having, at a full meeting, held on the 9th day of July last, resolved that the Democracy of New-York stand ready to unite with all patriotic citizens, without reference to former party combinations, who agree in sustaining the Government in the prosecution of the existing war against the rebellion by all the means within the power of a loyal people, for the purpose of restoring the Union as it was and maintaining the Constitution as it is, and having declared its purpose in calling the next State Convention, to invite the coöperation of all citizens on the simple but distinct platform of the Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws:

The undersigned, reiterating and carrying out these views, hereby call a Convention of the Democracy of the State of New-York, and of all in favor of such coöperation, to consist of one Delegate from each Assembly District, to meet at the City of Albany on the 10th day of September next, at 12 M., to nominate officers to be elected at the next general election, and to transact such other business as the Convention may deem expedient.

CONDITION OF GEN. GEARY.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

A private dispatch from Culpepper, dated this morning, says that Gen. GEARY did not lose his arm in the late battle of Slaughter Mountain, as was reported, and that he left for his home this morning.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Arrival of the S. R. Spaulding, Elm City, and St. Mark at Philadelphia.

On Tuesday three transports, the *S. R. Spaulding*, the *Elm City*, and the *St. Marks*, arrived at Philadelphia, bringing sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. McClellan's army. We append the names of all but those who belong to Pennsylvania Regiments.

The officers in charge of the *Spaulding* were as follows:

Surgeon in Charge—Dr. E. Page.

Assistant Surgeons—Dr. Indings, Dr. J. H. B. McClellan, Dr. F. A. Keffer.

Cadets or Dressers—C. E. Sanborn; J. L. Bush, E. C. Webb, E. W. Inskeep, E. M. Smyser, Edwin Martin, John S. Lees, G. Knorr.

Quartermaster—Chas. S. Clanfitt.

Assistant Quartermaster—E. C. Clarke.

Nurses—Charles Smith, H. D. Care, John A. Seeds, W. T. Trego, H. Trego, A. L. Norris, Hiram P. Eves, D. T. Nelson, Benjamin S. Buck, John Winslow, J. A. Cadwallader, E. S. Hutchinson, G. C. Worstall, G. E. Sissex.

Apothecary—F. F. Fisher.

Lady Nurses—Mrs. Whitman, Miss Gill, Mrs. Fogg.

The vessel came up to Callowhill-street wharf, and lay out in the stream, for some time. She then towed us to Shacksmaxon-street wharf, where the patients for St. Joseph's Hospital were discharged. The remainder were also landed, and conveyed to different institutions. Upon the arrival of the steamer in Kensington, the residents far and near flocked to the wharf, and the sufferers were soon supplied with the usual refreshments. Through the efficient management of Dr. King, the medical director, the removal of the soldiers to the hospital was accomplished quickly and well. The list on board the *Spaulding* is as follows:

G. W. Tyrrell, Co. B, 4th Vermont.
Daniel L. Wylie, drummer, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
Samuel A. C. Attwood, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
Charles Willis, Co. B. 4th Vermont.
Chancey B. Lampheid, Co. F, Berdan's 1st.
John E. Willis, bugler, Co. F, Berdan's 1st.
Corp. Ezra Souper, Co. H, Berdan's 1st.
Sylvester L. Whitmore, Co. F, Berdan's 1st.
T. H. Holbrook, Co. F, Berdan's 1st.
Norrill Potter, Co. F, Berdan's 1st.
Geo. N. Watkins, Co. E, Berdan's 1st.
E. B. George, Co. C, Massachusetts Artillery.
Samuel J. Williams, Co. F, Berdan's 1st.
Benj. F. Warner, Co. B, Berdan's 1st.
Theodore Wilson, Co. B, Berdan's 1st.
Corp. Daniel Perry, Co. F, Berdan's 1st.
Thomas Conners, Co. B, Berdan's 1st.
Sergt. Orlando Leonard, Co. G, 4th Vermont.
W. E. Bliss, Co. G, 4th Vermont.
W. H. R. Marsh, Co. G, 4th Vermont.
W. F. Williams, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
James Ladd, Co. B, 4th Vermont.
Martin Rickard, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
Henry G. Smith, Co. E, 44th New-York.
Orville C. Cabfeigh, Co. G, 44th Vermont—left hand.
Jacob Dods, Co. G, 4th Vermont.
Harrison D. Long, Co. B, Berdan's 1st.
Henry Morgan, Co. G, 4th Vermont.
S. A. Reed, Co. C, 3d Massachusetts Artillery.
George Fisher, Co. K, Berdan's 1st.
J. F. Mac, 5th Massachusetts Artillery.
F. P. Washborn, 5th Massacyusetts Artillery.
Corp. John H. Evans, Co. A 4th Vermont.
Corp. Davis H. Law, Co. B, 49th Pennsylvania.
Elbridge C. Gilson, wagoner, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
Jas. H. Lewis, Co. K, 1st Berdan's.
Richard B. Caruss, Co. D, 2d Michigan.
Newton R. Johnston, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
George Brown, Co. K, 1st Berdan's.
Luther Betty, 5th Massachusetts Artillery.
Wm. D. Weeden, bugler, Co. K, 1st Berdan's.
Sergt. W. H. H. McAlister, Co. G, 4th Vermont.
Chas. L. Norton, Co. K, 1st Berdan's.
Leander Schuen, Co. K, 1st Berdans.
Corp. E. S. Taylor, Co. G, 4th Vermont.
W. H. H. Maynard, Co. G, 4th Vermont.
Abraham Salisbury, Co. K, 1st Berdan's.
Samuel Busted, Co. G, 1st Berdan's.
John Johnston, Co. G, 1st Berdan's.
C. G. Spaulding, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
N. B. Spaulding, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
J. B. Littell, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
Sergt. Jas. Houghton, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
Joun B. McGuire, 8th Massachusetts Artillery.
Newman Wright, Co. A, 4th Vermont.
Silas Newman, Co. A, 4th Vermont.
Henry G. Camp, Co. A, 4th Vermont.
Sergt. Oscar F. Gay, Co. A, 4th Vermont.
Ira Carey, Co. A, 4th Nermont.
Benj. F. Smiley, Co. K, 7th Michigan.
Calvin Fullam, Co. B, 4th Vermont.
Frank A. Howell, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
Henry J. Allard, Co. A, 4th Vermont.
Henry S. Stiles, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
Norman T. Pike, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
Ezra S. Clough, Co. B, 4th Vermont.
Wm. Maurer, Co. E, 49th Pennsylvania.
John H. Sutter, bugler, Co. G, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
E. N. Kibby, Co. K, 4th Vermont.
Isaac Bowers, Co. G, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Stephen Blodgett, Co. K, 4th Verment.
Asa McInlury, Co. K, 4th Vermont.
Jarvis C. Bogue, Co. B, 7th Michigan.
Chas. E. Youman, Co. G, 2d Battalion 13th Infantry.
Daniel L. Maxwell, Co. E, 7th Michigan.
Sergt. Thomas R. Jones, Co. I, 7th Michigan.
Corp. Duncan Clarke, Co. E, 7th Michigan.
Corp. James P. Campbell, Co. E, 6th U.S. Cavalry.
Peter Gill, Co. E, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Corp. Rufus R. Frank, Co. L, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
John F. Turner, Co. H, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
James French, Co. K, 4th Vermont.
Harman Winters, Co. F, 96th New-York.
Antoine Bilger, Co. I, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Byron Moffit, Co. B, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
James Kelly, Co. M, 6th U. S. Cavalry—thigh.
George Shimer, blacksmith, Co. H, 6th U. S. Cav.
Charles E. Whipp, blacksmith, Co. G, 6th U.S.Cav.
John Littell, Co. D, 6th U. S. Cavalry—leg.
Wm. Morgan, Co. B, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Sergt. Chas. B. Plum, Co. G, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Wm. McKean, Co. H, 6th U. S. Cavalry—leg.
John Middlestern, Co. F, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Allen Spooner, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
Daniel L. Jones, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
John Hackett, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
William B. Graves, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
Daniel Perry, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
Corp. Nalgers Avery, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
Daniel B. Mills, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
Wm. H. Harndon, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
E. M. Cook, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
John Miller, Co. E, 55th New-York.
George W. Lang, Co. H, 40th New-York.
Daniel Callihan, Co. A, 40th New-York.
William H. Clark, Co. D, 4th Maine.
E. Wade, Co. C, 4th Maine.
Frederick Barter, Co. G, 4th Maine.
L. W. Kimble, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
Wallace L. Dane, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
Barties Galligan, Co. B, 7th Massachusetts.
Corp. Otis A. Dickey, Co. A, 4th Maine.
Corp. Joseph B. Libbe, Co. A, 4th Maine.
William Jones, Co. C, 47th New-York.
Deville McClees, Co. H, 37th New-York.
David Lang, Co. H, 37th New-York.
Corp. David Hurd, Co. H, 37th New-York.
Eldred W. Eldred, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
Patrick Morrissey, Co. F, 20th Indiana.
John Ingliscon, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
John A. Whitcomb, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
John A. Conant, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
Nelson D. Sperry, Co. D, 64th New-York.
Robert Kelley, Co. E, 40th New-York.
Jacob Hoffman, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey.
Warren Crozier, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
A. C. Cram, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
Lyman P. Rone, Co. E, 4th Vermont.
G. H. Esterbrook, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
James Anderson, Co. F, 2d Delaware.
Timothy Hanley, Co. E, 42d N. Y.—through body.
C. P. Gilbert, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
George Parker, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
John F. Colny, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
Corp. N. B. Chamberlain, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
Joseph Cooke, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
Corp. Titus Stowe, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
Herbert Phillips, Co. A, 2d U. S. A.—right side.
Patrick Connelly, Co. H, 16th Mass.—left knee.
Corp. Charles A. Morris, Co. F, 26th Pa.—right leg.
Henry Knapp, Co. E, 7th Virginia.
Wm. H. Patton, Co. H, 7th Massachusetts.
A. J. Warren, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
Luther Eames, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
Amasa M. Burt, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
Joseph Tolford, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
Theodore Graves, Co. I, 4th Vermont.
William Stansfield, Co. B, 2d Delaware.
William J. Flannigan, Co. B, 4th Maine.
Norman Lombard, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
William Lynch, Co. A, 2d Delaware.
William Felming, Co. M, 8th Ill. Cav.—right leg.
Moses N. Adam, Co. C, 8th Ill. Cav.—right breast.
Sergt. J. W. Moorehouse, Co. E, 101st New-York—left hip.
Sergt. Chas. McCarty, Co. E, 69th N. Y.—right eye.
Wm. H. Clark, Co. E, 2d Vermont.
Thomas McGrath, Co. B, 37th New-York.
Robert Wilkinson, Co. D, 37th New-York.
Corp. G. W. Child, Co. F, 29th Massachusetts.
Henry C. Williams, Co. D, 5th Michigan.
William H. Work, Co. F, 4th Maine.
John W. Swain, Co. A, 40th New-York.
George B. Durkee, wagoner, Co. D. 5th Maine.
Thomas Cosgrove, Co. C, 37th New-York.
Elbert Hurlbut, Co. I, 37th New-York.
Arthur Williamson, Co. G, 2d Michigan.
Harman Curtiss, Co. I, 5th Maine.
Arthur McCullar, Co. C, 40th New-York.
Joseph Hirons, Co. E, 2d Michigan.
Sergt. Herculus Stanard, Co. F, 2d Michigan.
Corp. Joseph McGurr, Co. B, 37th New-York.
Sergt. W. C. Stewart, Co. I, 3d Maine.
James F. Dean, Co. D, 7th Massachusetts.
Corp. Harry Davenport Co. C, 98th New-York.
John C. Rowlands, Co. F, 40th New-York.
Burgess H. Dillon, Co. A, 20th Indiana.
Luther Franklin, Co. C, 5th Michigan.
Corp. Ed. Cox, Co. G, 20th Indiana.
Otis D. Libaron, Co. G, 7th Massachusetts.
G. W. Harries, Co. H, 5th Michigan.
John Egen, Co. B, 1st United States Cavalry.
Sergt. Wm. Lynch, Co. A, 42d New-York.
Hugo Howell, Co. F, 1st Excelsior.
George A. Baldin, Co. G, 92d New-York.
Rost Becker, Co. H, 1st Long Island.
William Hilles, Co. K, 2d Delaware.
Thomas Houghty, Co. K, 20th Indiana.
Gustar Weemer, Co. A, Berdan's 1st.
George Buell, Co. A, 101st New-York.
Samuel Finch, Co. F, 101st New-York.
Charles W. Hills, Co. I, 101st New-York.
Edward Dickerman, Co. D, 3d Michigan.
Martin Castle, Co. I, 101st New-York.
Corp. Wm. Oldfield, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Larry Burns, Co. A. 40th New-York.
Elbridge G. Newhall, Co. E, 16th Massachusetts.
A. A. Cracker, Co. F, 4th Maine.
Chas. A. Hibbard, Co. K, 4th Maine.
F. M. Roberts, Co. F, 4th Maine.
James E. Dean, Co. K, 4th Maine.
M. N. Feiylen, Co. C, 4th Maine.
Edwin Nyerhouse. Co. A, 40th New-York.
John W. Mentor, Co. F, 5th Michigan.
James Swartz, Co. D, 4th Maine.
G. W. Remington, Comm. Sergeant, 3d Michigan.
Joseph L. Paine, Co. I, 3d Michigan.
Wm. H. Griffith, Co. D, 3d Michigan.
Shinar Preston, Co. K, 3d Michigan.
Corp. Judson D. Holmes, Co. F, 5th Michigau.
Corp. D. L. Smith, Co. B, 5th Michigan.
Thos. Godwood, Co. F, 40th New-York.
Isaac Lyons, Co. K, 40th New-York.
Ralph Struck, Co. K, 40th New-York.
George N. Kellogg, Co. C, 10th Massachusetts.
Edwin Hill, Co. H, 37th New-York.
Owen Munnigan, Co. E, 37th New-York.
Cornelius Carl, Co. E, 37th New-York.
Malachi Duval, Co. E, 37th New-York.
Aaron Earl, Co. B, 37th New-York.
Thomas Sullivan, Co. E, 40th New-York.
Henry Lelar, Co. A, 40th New-York.
John Pinn, Co. H, 38th New-York.
John McGraw, Co. H, 63d New-York.
Joseph Evans, Co. F, 4th Maine.
Judson Cummings, Co. C, 2d Michigan.
Morris S. Nickels, Co. K, 2d Michigan.
Corp. Henry Stevenson, Co. H, 38th New-York.
Edwin C. Nead, Co. A, 40th New-York.
George S. Wilson, Co. H, 40th New-York.
John Murphy, Co. G, 101st New-York.
Corp. Richard Davis, Co. A, 40th New-York.
Hugh McDonald, Co. C, 40th New-York.
Sergt. Frederick Dunderdale, Co. C, 40th N. Y.
Emer Tyson, Co. B, 101st New-York.
Corp. William H. Ross, Co. A, 101st New-York.
Arthur Buell, Co. A, 101st New-York.
James Ryder, Co. B, 36th New-York.
Mortimer Smith, Co. I, 5th Michigan.
William Harrison, Co. E, 2d Michigan.
Sergt. N. C. Scott, Co. I, 3d Michigan.
Patrick Finirty, Co. H, 15th New-York.
Patrick Moran, Co. B, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
Moses Randall, Co. A, 81st New-York.
Judson H. Fisher, Co. D, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
George Richardson, Co. H, 1st New-York Artillery.
Herman Hartzhiem, Co. D, 7th New-York.
Orson Hall, Co. K, 38th New-York.
Alexander Chanfrau, Co. E, 3d Vermont.
O. B. Smith, Co. H, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
Corp. Milton Van Antwerp, Co. E, 85th New-York.
Barnard Cavender, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
William Bardick, Co. K, 16th New-York.
Henry C. Summons, Co. B, 85th New-York.
Corp. Thomas Brickley, Co. F, 93d New-York.
Gustavus Herman, Co. G, 20th New-York.
John E. Darsey, Co. G, 20th Indiana.
Charles E. Griswald, Co. B, 15th Massachusetts.
Thomas F. Turner, Co. E, 4th Maine.
Samuel Halladay, Co. H, 19th Massachusetts.
Thomas N. Campbell, Co. G, 20th Indiana.
Charles Cornell, Co. I, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.
Sergt. Charles Littell. Co. D, 40th New-York.
Martin Shafer, Co. G, 56th New-York.
Charles Burley, Co. F, 81st New-York.
2d Lieut. C. D. Kissler, Co. D, 62d Ohio.
2d Lieut. Charles P. Perry, Co. G, 1st Michigan.
Alvery A. Sutton, Co. K, 92d New-York.
Leonard Huff, Co. E, 32d Massachusetts.
Patrick Cullahan, Co. B, 18th Massachusetts.
Thomas Lounston, Co. I, 19th New-York.
John Eckert, Co. A, 2d Michigan.
John Hussey, Co. C, 20th Indiana.
Wm. P. Webb, Co. H, 4th Maine—right leg.
H. Phillips, Co. M, 2d U. S. Cavalry—right side.
Sergt. Wm. P. Price, Co. G, 11th Mass.—left arm.
Philip Ryan, Co. F, 101st New-York—left arm.
Vigvald Whitefield, Co. H, 40th New-York.
Jacob T. Bearer, musician, Co. C, 43d New-York.
Chas. McCary, Co. A, 69th N. Y.—hand and face.
Jeremiah Gould, Co. G, 4th Maine—died Aug. 10.
W. E. Jeffry, Co. G, 11th Massachusetts—left thigh.
Wm.C. Danno, Co. F, 14th Ind.—right hand and face.
David G. Ross, Co. D, 2d Michigan.
William Schultz, Co. F, 7th New-York.
Beverly Williams, drummer, Co. C, 1st New-York—left knee.
Sergt. James Oten, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
Robert Broun, Cc. A, 5th Michigan.
Rumley Carpenter, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
E. A. B. Little, Co. H, 4th Vermont.
Quartermaster-Sergt. Geo. Conklin, 36th New-York.
J. D. Miles, Co. F, 57th Pennsylvania.
Eastman Doyley, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts.
Sergt. W. H. H. McAlliter, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
Corp. W. Dubbins, Co. K, 20th Indiana.
John A. Emery, Co. E, 1st Massachusetts—left side.
John T. Sanders, Co. B, 20th Indiana.
Sergt. Pat. Harrington, Co. D., 16th Mass.—left foot.
Samuel A. Fish, Co. H, 40th Massachusetts.
Marcus M. Hoims, Co. G, 11th Mass.—left foot.
Reuben S. Moore, Co. I, 20th Indiana.
Wm. J. Mowbray, Co. A, 20th Indiana.
Silas B. Lathers, Co. F, 4th Maine.
James Camway, Co. H, 5th Michigan.
Anton Walling, Co. H, 98th New-York.
L. D. Chawgo, Co. K, 101st New-York.
John Bradley, Co. I, 40th New-York.
Wm. P. Ketcham, Co. D, 20th Indiana.
G. W. Carpenter, Co. F, 98th New-York.
Henry M. Whitney, Co. E, 20th Indiana.
Henry H. McIntire, Co. K, 20th Indiana.
Putnam Bradshaw, Co. F, 98th New-York.
Corp. Wm. H. Hunt, Co. D, 3d Michigan.
John H. Ham, Co. K, 98th New-York.
James Hay, Co. D. 5th Michigan.
Marshall Greene, Co. G, 40th New-York.
James Elliott, Co. K, 63d New-York.
John Duffy, Co. B, 37th New-York.
Wm. Burns, Co. B, 37th New-York.
Henry McNancy, Co. E, 37th New-York.
Alman Baldwin, Co. F, 101st New-York.
Lyman Hill, Co. E, 6th U. S. Cavalry—bladder; died Aug. 9.
Capt. Henry Benson, Benson's Horse Artillery—right thigh; died Aug. 10.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. Gamble, 8th Illinois Cavalry—right lung.
Capt. J. L. Moore, Co. K, 10th Pa. Res.—left leg.
Ethan T. Harris, Co. L, 3d New-Jersey—left wrist.
Pearson Newlin, Co. C, 15th New-York.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock the *Elm City* came up the river and anchored out in the stream opposite Vine-street wharf. Several hours were spent in endeavoring to tow the vessel into the dock, but owing to the high tide this was almost a work of impossibility. Finally the vessel begun to move, and coming in sideways with great rapidity, struck against a schooner, smashing the wheelhouse of the former, and otherwise injuring her. Only a portion of the sick and wounded on board the *Elm City* were conveyed to the hospitals in this city—the rest were taken to Chester. The whole list is as follows:

Capt. David Wickers, Co. A, 3d New-Jersey.
James Maloney, Co. B. Berdan's Sharpshooters.
S. Booth, Co. H, 100th New-York.
G. Dunnicliff, Co. H, 2d United States Cavalry.
J. Baxter, Co. H. 2d United States Cavalry.
Solomon Dana, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
J. McCauley, Co. B, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
W. R. Hardy, Co. G, 2d Rhode Island.
J. McGregor, Co. G, 2d Rhode Island.
J. Liverzey, Co. A, 2d Rhode Island.
J. Sinclair, Co. G, 2d Rhode Island.
George Sloan, Co. F, 6th New-York.
J. M. Aller, Co. D, 8th New-Jersey.
J. B. Shattuck, Co. D, 2d New-York.
A. E. Ansorg, Co. E, 16th Massashusetts.
D. Donovan, Co. G, 7th Massachusetts.
B. Hartman, Co. E, 3d New-Jersey.
J. McGowen, Co. D, 12th New-York.
E. Sergeant, Co. G, 8th New-Jersey.
H. Sloan, Co. H, Thirty-eighth New-York.
Bernard McGuire, Co. B, 15th New-York.
Lewis A. Drake, Co. G, 7th Massachusetts.
S. L. Redford, Co. C, 7th New-Jersey.
Abraham Drost, Co. G, 3d New-Jersey.
Michael Hagan, Co. E, 40th New-York.
Nelson Thorne, Co. K, 38th New-York.
Corporal Andrew J. Shipley, Co. C, 8th N. J.
H. W. Brigham, Co. B, 29th Massachusetts.
Edward Shirker, Co. A, 8th New-Jersey.
Jacob Kistner, Co. A, 8th New-Jersey.
C. O. Larkin, Co. C, 19th Massachnsetts.
H. H. Holman, Co. H, 38th New-York.
J. Morse, Co. C, 19th Massachusetts.
C. Dingswell, Co. D, 5th New-Jersey.
Quartermaster-Sergeant E. F. Holloway, 33d N. Y.
N. Knought, Co. K, 16th Michigan.
T. G. Quin, Co. D, 11th Massachusetts.
Corporal S. N. Sadler, Co. D, 4th Maine.
J. Evans, Co. D, 7th Virginia.
C. Higgs, Co. H, 7th Virginia.
E. H. Balcomb, Co. E, 61st New-York.
J. Clifton, Co. F, 6th New-Jersey.
Wm. Mulligan, Co. F, 7th New-Jersey.
P. Ward, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
G. Seagraves, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
Sergt. E. T. Armstrong, Co. K, 7th New-Jersey.
W. H. Leonard, Co. C, 7th New-Jersey.
J. W. Allen, Co. H, 14th United States Infantry.
T. Stevens, Co. A, 6th New-Jersey.
H. H. Stiles, Co. K, 6th New-Jersey.
Corp. W. Shepherd, Co. B, 6th New-Jersey.
J. R. W. Moore, Co. C, 6th New-Jersey.
D. Laughlin, Co. K, 6th New-Jersey.
J. Flake, Co. A, 4th New-Jersey.
C. F. Rennett, Co. A, 16th Massachusetts.
M. Thorp, Co. A, 2d New-York.
P. Rogers, Co. F, 2d New-York.
J. Taitte, Co. F, 6th New-Jersey.
T. Crowley, Co. D, 96th New-York.
W. H. McAvey, Co. F, 7th Massachusetts.
G. Litz, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
G. L. Sweet, Co. H, 7th Massachusetts.
Charles S. Test, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.
George B. Harrison, Co. A, 2d New-York.
Wm. Kennedy, Co. G, 2d New-York.
James Mattson, Co. H, 4th New-Jersey Vols.
Joseph Holmes, Co. G, 8th New-Jersey Volunteers.
Jerome A. Chapman, Co. E, 4th Maine.
Thos. Marz, Co. C, 22d Massachusetts.
Solomon B. Biggs, Co. D, 3d Michigan.
Jas. Mahoney, Fauquier Battery—leg.
Frank Holzman, Co. I, 55th New-York Volunteers.
H. B. Phelps, Sergeant, Co. E, 22d Massachusetts.
Edward Valley, Co. D, 18th Massachusetts.
Jonathan Scott, Co. E, 50th New-York.
Thos. Doyle, Co. B, 4th United States Infantry.
Richard Brown, Co. B, 4th United States Infantry.
Wm. K. Wardell, Co. G, 62d New-York.
John F. Taylor, Co. G. 14th United States Infantry.
Stephen B. Silence, Co. K, 20th Indiana.
Peter Hartsell, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
Edward Freeman, Co. C, 7th New-Jersey.
Anthony Berkenhagen, Co. K, 7th New-York Vols.
Norman Cornwall, Co. C, 16th Massachusetts.
George A. Levett. Co. K, 8th New-Jersey.
Charles Ludwig, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey.
Joseph Durzo, Co. D, 101st New-York.
Wm. Adams, Co. F, 8th New-Jersey.
Ira F. Brown, Co. G, 15th Massachusetts.
Sergt. Geo. W. Hull, Co. K, 101st New-York.
John B. Curtis, Co. G, 18th Massachusetts.
James Lamphen, Co. H, 100th New-York Vols.
Wm. Nichols, Co. C, 15th New-York Volunteers.
J. Hope, Co. H, 2d New-York.
C. L. White, Co. K, 3d Vermont.
H. Harden, Co. G, 40th New-York Volunteers.
C. H. Stevens, Co. I, 4th Maine.
A. S. Nichols, Co. I, 4th Maine.
Sergt. W. H. Freeman, Co. K, 15th Massachusetts.
L. A. Grandon, Co. D, 2d Rhode Island.
N. Pillsbury, Co. F, 2d United States Cavalry.
C. Peterson, Co. F, 66th New-York.
J. Gibbon, Co. F, 12th United States Infantry.
Thomas Murray, Co. K, 42d New-York.
Corp. J. H. Holmes, Co. D, 101st New-York.
Corp. J. L. Reedy, Co. D, 42d New-York.
J. E. Bundy, Co. K, 2d Excelsior.
W. J. Kellers, Co. E, Rhode Island Battery.
J. T. Gilbert, Co. I, 3d Maine.
P. Tinon, Co. B, 6th New-Jersey.
P. Glynn, Co. C, 74th New-York.
Wm. Sherwood, Co. E, 74th New-York.
Alexander Sayre, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey.
P. Van Wynkle, Co. C, 6th New-Jersey.
C. Goey, Co. K, 1st New-York.
F. Stevenson, Co. I, 1st New-York.
E. H. Seagraves, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey—breast.
A. W. Smith, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
W. W. Young, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
Corp. J. F. Reynolds, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
E. Morey, Co. G, 4th New-Jersey.
Sergt. A. Kriener, Co. I, 1st New-York.
Corp. N. Erlander, Co. I, 1st New-York.
Sergt. M. Yates, Co. E, 32d New-York.
Daniel Shields, Co. C, 71st New-York.
Robert Galonders, Co. C, 8th New-Jersey.
Benjamin Gordon, Co. A, 2d Rhode Island.
Joseph F. Devins, 6th Rhode Island Battery.
Peter Oldham, Co. A, 8th New-Jersey.
Thomas Kearney, Co. C, 8th New-Jersey.
Andrew Meldrum, Co. C, 8th New-Jersey.
Warren S. Waldridge, Co. A, 4th Vermont.
Andrew V. Corsey, Co. I, 101st New-Yo k.
Warren McCarter, Co. C, 96th New-York.
Edward Robinson, Co. I, 67th Ohio.
Thomas Clark, Co. A, 8th New-Jersey—wound.
Charles F. Bowen, Co. B, 29th Massachusetts.
Oliver Bostby, Co. F, 96th New-York.
John H. Barker, Co. H, 85th New-York.
George Milhauser, Co. G, 7th New-York.
John Burn, Co. G, 81st New-York.
Leroy P. Greenwood, Co. E, Berdan Sharpshooters.
W. F. Brown, Co. F, 38th New-York.
Alonzo Miller, Co. G, 101st New-York.
Wm. B. Tucker, Co. B, 7th Massachusetts.
Lewis G. Cowles, Co. B, 4th Vermont.
Daniel S. Cole, Co. E, 11th Maine.
Horace Wright, Co. D, 1st United States Chasseurs.
J. Wakeman, Co. H, 1st United States Chasseurs.
Alexander Maxwell, Co. F, 2d Excelsior.
Silas Smith, Co. G, 20th Indiana.
C. S. Cole, Co. K, 77th New-York.
E. C. Miles, Co. K, 18th Massachusetts.
John Carroll, Co. D, 6th New-York Cavalry.
F. W. Kitcharig, Co. A, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
Charles Brown, Co. B, 56th New-York.
Corp. J. L. Haywood, Co. A, 5th Michigan.
Corp. Albert F. Davis, Co. I, 2d Rhode Island.
Corp. John Mosier, Co. B, 7th New-Jersey.
Corp. Chas. Campbell, Co. I, 8th New-Jersey.
James Gillon, Co. A, 8th New-Jersey.
James Scott, Co. F, 8th New-Jersey.
J. W. Denver, Co. K, 2d Rhode Island.
Wm. Green, Co. B, 2d Rhode Island.
John Davidson, Co. F, 2d Rhode Island.
Corp. Wesley Cochran, Co. D, 56th New-York.
F. W. Pease, Co. B, 7th New-Jersey.
Corp. H. Freed, Co. K, 10th Massachusetts.
Henry B. Hogan, Co. H, 44th New-York.
Corp. Frank Harris, Co. G, 77th New-York.
James Moon, Co. C, 4th Maine.
J. W. Bickford, Co. C, 3d Vermont.
Jacob Sherburne, Co. G, 3d Maine.
George Augsdorffer, Co. K, 66th New-York.
Simeon Hogan, Co. B, 8th Ohio.
Wm. Sherwood, Co. E, 74th New-York.
Wm. P. Stevenson, Co. G, 3d Michigan.
Stephen Ertz, Co. H, 14th New-York.
Robert J. Compton, Co. B, 3d Michigan.
Jacob Wagner, Co. B, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Charles Wells, Co. E, 4th New-Jersey.
Charles Lyons, Co. C, 4th New-Jersey.
Levi S. Bickford, Co. K, 3d Maine.
John H. Basler, Co. C. 43d New-York.
Silas S. Jones, Co. I, 38th New-York.
Harvey B. Bartholemew, Co. B, 4th Vermont.
John Akrenice, Co. I, 1st New-York.
J. W. Huffman, Co. A, 6th New-York—wound.
P. Bradley, Co. D, 62d New-York.
N. W. Collan, Co. F, 10th Massachusetts.
Edward Hicks, Co. H, 8th New-Jersey.
H. Kincaid, Co. K, 3d Maine.
Frederick Bedendorff, Co. B, 8th New-Jersey.
Asa B. Green, Co. A, 6th Vermont.
Corp. Ransom Crosby, Co. D, 8th New-Jersey.
Sergt. C. A. Van Vradenburg, Co. I, 72d New-York.
John P. Taylor, Co. I, 8th New-Jersey.
James T. Fagan, Co. B, 6th New-Jersey.
Joseph Allibone, Co. B, 6th New-Jersey.
G. W. Van Cott, Co. H, 87th New-Yerk.
Henry Chollette, Co. B, 8th New-Jersey.
Thomas Murray, Co. K, 2d United States Infantry.
Corp. John F. Snederker, Co. I, 100th New-York.
Joseph Pearson, Co. A, 8th New-Jersey.
Sergt. Michael Reemond, Co. E, 2d New-York.
Corp. Benjamin G. Downing, Co. A, 3d New-York.
Thomas Belcher, Co. F, 2d New-York.
Jacob Schupach, 1st New-York—wound.
John Hase, Co. D, 6th New-Jersey.
Corp. Wm. Ezekiel, Co. I, 7th New-Jersey.
Gabriel Dinham, Co. C, 14th Indiana.
Theo. Brown, Co. H, 6th New-Jersey.
Frederick English, Co. E, 1st New-York.
Thomas Davis, Co. B, 1st New-York.
Corp. T. Griffiths, Co. B, 1st New-York—wound.
Serg. Edward McDonald, Co. I, 7th New-Jersey.
Peter Sanborn, Co. C, 7th New-Jersey.
John Daley, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Edward Smith, 1st United States Chasseurs.
Serg. Otis Williams, Co. D, 3d Maine.
George Cunningham, Co. D, 69th New-York.
George Schunn, Co. D, 7th New-Jersey.
Jacob Barupp, Co. C, 4th Michigan.
C. E. Hager, Co. H, 7th New-Jersey.
A. B. Franklin, Co. F, 2d Rhode Island.
Robert Clark, Co. I, 8th New-Jersey—wound.
William Werger, Co. F, 2nd Rhode Island.
Julius Mickle, Co. A, 7th New-York.
Serg. Giles Ansonlow, Co. H, 2d New-York.
H. Z. Hathaway, Co. F, 2d New-York.
James Livingston, Co. C, 4th Michigan.
Charles Merker, Co. H, 55th New-York.
Sylvester Heath, Co. H, 8th New-Jersey.
Michael Dowd, Co. F, 8th New-York.
W. H. Wills, Co. F, 2d New-York.
Thomas J. Johnson, Co. D, 40th New-York.
Richard Acker, Co. H, 8th Ohio.
George W. Davis, Co. B, 7th Virginia.
John Carey, Co. E, 69th New-York.
Isaac Combs, Co. F, 7th Maine.
Edmund A. Mills, Co. B, 2d New-York.
Daniel P. Washburn, Co. G, 2d New-York.
Robert Hill, Co. B, 2d New-York.
John Anderson, Co. H, 42d New-York.
Dennis Burns, Co. H, 42d New-York.
Corp. Allen Howard, Co. C, 92d New-York.
Sergt. John N. Arnold, Co. B, 1st U. S. Cav.
George Donnell, Co. A, 3d Maine.
W. B. McCoy, Co. B, 18th New-York.
Thomas Courtnay, Co. E, 1st New-York.
Charles Van Tassell, Co. D, 1st New-York.
Thomas Morris, Co. K, 5th New-Hampshire.
Wm. H. Aldridge, Co. B, 56th New-York.
Sergt. Chas. H. Hawker, Co. I, 2d Rhode Island.
James Gorman, Co. A, 6th New-Jersey.
Alex. Phillips, Co. H, 8th New-Jersey.
George E. Ward, Co. I, 101st New-York.
Ezra M. Gurnsey, Co. E, 3d Michigan.
George Spencer, Co. I, 3d Michigan.
Harry S. Currier, Co. E, 3d Michigan.
James T. Mott, Co. C, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Elisha B. Bird, Co. G, 4th New-Jersey.
Charles McCloud, Co. C, 11th U. S. Infantry.
Joseph Well, Co. F, 11th U. S. Infantry.
Elisha Hunt, Co. B, 10th Massachusetts.
Wm. S. Sweet, Co. G, 56th New-York.
Howard Buchanan, Co. K, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
Jacob Lieuthle, Co. E, 8th New-Jersey.
Wm. Ayers, Co. E, 8th New-Jersey.
Philip Markert, Co. F, 8th New-Jersey.
Edward Keenan, Co. B, 67th New-York.
Joseph Lindsay, 7th New-York Battery.
John Harvey, Co. H, 1st Massachusetts.
Wm. McLaughlin, Co. G, 8th New-Jersey.
John Cahill, Co. G, 8th New-Jersey.
Robert Douglas, Co. H, 4th Maine.
Adam Cole, Co. B, 43d New-York.
Patrick Gleason, Co. D, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
George Illmenser, Co. C, 55th New-York.
Clark Roypugh, Co. K, 44th New-York.
Thomas P. Bliner, Co. H, 33d New-York.
James Quinn, Co. F, 8th New-Jersey.
Thomas McConrel, Co. C, 8th New-Jersey—leg.
John C. Lake, Co. D, 8th New-Jersey—wound.
George Wilgus, Co. E, 8th New-Jersey.
George P. Raven, Co. G, 16th New-York.
Corp. John Christie, Co. D, 8th New-Jersey.
Sergt. Samuel M. Baker, Co. D, 8th New-Jersey.
Corp. E. W. Osborne, Co. D, 8th New-Jersey.
Jacob Dier, Co. D, 8th New-Jersey.
Sergt. Geo. H. Kingshort, Co. B, 8th New-Jersey.
John Meeny, Co. B, 3d New-Jersey.
Wm. F. Finden, Co. H, 8th New-Jersey.
Theo. Hunt, Co. H, 8th New-Jersey.
Everett Gordon, Co. H, 8th New-Jersey.
Corp. Major S. Davis, Co. E, 8th Ohio.
Abraham Ketcher, Co. G, 3d Michigan.
John Hammer, Co. A, 8th New-Jersey.
Charles Abberly, Co. A, 1st Long Island.
James P. Gallagher, Co. G, 7th Massachusetts.
Sergt. John Southwick, Co. D, 6th N. Y. Battery.
Andrew Watson, Co. G, 3d New-Jersey.
Wm. M. Straight, Co. E, 6th Rhode Island Battery.
Peter Alvord, Co. E, 96th New-York.
John Deplais, Co. K, 5th Michigan.
Frank S. Dalton, Co. C, 3d Mass. Battery.
Corp. John W. De Hart, Co. K, 8th New-Jersey.
Henry Cook, Co. A, 38th New-York.
John E. Merrick, Co. E, 20th Indiana.
Myron T. Spencer, Co. A, 5th Michigan.
Daniel Dunn, Co. I, 15th New-York.
Hiram Lockwood, Co. G, 5th Michigan.
Sergt. Enos Cook, Co. F, 14th U. S. Infantry.
H. L. Helbert, Co. D, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
Chas. W. Weiley, Co. G, 5th Michigan.
George Oakes, Co. H, 7th Michigan.
Oliver Bliss, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts.
Chas. Smith, Co. F, 14th United States Infantry.
Thomas O'Neil, Co. K, 8th New-Jersey.
Joseph Morgan, Co. K, 8th New-Jersey.
Wm. S. Stewart, Co. K, 8th New-Jersey.
John McNeil, Co. K, 8th New-Jersey.
Wm. C. Tingley, Co. G, 8th New-Jersey.
Henry White, Co. E, 8th New-Jersey.
H. Huber, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
A. H. Ferguson, Co. F, 2d New-York.
Sergeant D. Sullivan, Co. G, 42d New-York.
A. Taber, Co. E, 3d Michigan.
J. Bowden, Co. F, 1st New-York Chasseurs.
A. M. McKeller, Co. G, 7th New-Jersey.
W. H. Seavy, Co. A, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
T. H. Bronson, Co. A, 14th U. S. Infantry.
J. DeVore, Co. G, 7th New-Jersey.
J. Bosker, Co. E, 6th New-Jersey.
Jos. Steem, Co. E, 6th New-Jersey.
Wm. Hoffman, Co E, 6th New-Jersey.
Sergt. J. Freeman, Co. M, 3d U. S. Artillery.
Corp. T. B. Butts, Co. E, 1st R. I. Battery.
Corp. J. Holihan, Co. E, 1st R. I. Battery.
J. T. Gilbert, Saunders' Sharpshooters.
E. Austin, Co. E, 6th Rhode Island Battery.
Corp. W. J. Hargrave, Co. B, 5th New-Hampshire.
L. L. Bennett, Co. H, 20th Indiana.
J. Caine, Co. E, 6th New-Jersey.
J. Lafayette, Co. C. 8th Ohio.
J. Gowrley, Co. D, 6th New-Jersey.
M. Kendall, Co. D, 6th New-Jersey.
C. C. Sturgis, driver, Co. D, 6th New-Jersey.
Corp. J. L. Bullock, Co. G, 6th New-Jersey.
G. Lenneff, Co. F, 6th New-Jersey.
T. J. Hiler, Co. A, 8th New-Jersey.
G. Dorlan, Co. H, 55th New-York.
C. Bacon, Co. B, 50th New-York.
E. G. Goithwaite, 2d Co. Mass. Sharpshooters.
M. McNulty, Co. A. 16th Massachusetts.
A. B. Randall, Co. G, Excelsior, New-York.
J. E. Slavin, Battery E, 1st Rhode Island Artillery.
J. S. Hagens, Co. C, 14th Indiana.
W. Reichle, Co. B, 34th New-York.
J. P. Loftus, Co. K, 19th Massachusetts.
L. W. Perkins, 4th Michigan.

While the work of removing the patients from off the *Elm City* was progressing, the sailing vessel *St. Marks*, now used as a Government transport, came up. She was at once ordered back to Chester, there not being sufficient accommodations to receive those on board at the hospitals in this City. The soldiers on this vessel were taken on board at Hampton Roads. Their names are as follows:

J. W. Anther, Co. C, 44th New-York.
F. Austerbury, Co. D, 40th New-York—left leg.
Serg. H. W. Aubury, Co. C, 83d Penn.—shoulder.
Second Lieut. C. R. Becker, Co. G, 44th New-York—thigh.
John Brayton, Co. I, 44th New-York.
Alden Butrick, Co. H, 1st Michigan—thigh.
Joseph Bent, Co. E, 20th Mass.—left leg.
S. B. Burnham, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey—ankle.
Edward Boss, Co. K, 44th New-York—amputation right leg.
James Barnes, Co. F, 72d New-York—both thighs.
J. Bunshue, Co. B, 49th New-York—died Aug. 2.
Oliver Buckbee, Co. D, 1st New-York.
Terence Connor, Co. E, 9th Mass.—right leg.
Joseph Cardinal, Co. F, 16th New-York—thigh.
John P. Cushing, Co. I, 19th Mass.—right thigh.
Reuben Crawford, Co. K, 5th Michigan.
George H. Carroll, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
W. M. H. Copeland, Co. H, 18th Massachusetts.
Geo. A. Carver, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey—side.
E. Creech, Co. D, 1st Michigan—head.
John Coughlin, 1st New-York Battery.
James Dixon, Co. D, 20th Indiana—left foot.
Sergt. Joseph Franklin, 3d New-Jersey—left hip.
W. W. Hye, Co.D, 17th United States—died Aug. 6.
C. W. Fuller, Co. B, 14th United States—left leg.
Sergt. Thos. Fallon, Co. F, 9th Mass.—left lung.
Albert Gilbert, Co. A, 5th Maine.
Jno. A. Gibbs, Co. C, 44th New-York.
Second-Lt. C. B. Gaskill, Co. K, 44th N.Y.—right leg.
W. Gallagher, Co. B, 25th New-York—right lung.
J. Gray, Co. H, 1st U.S. Artillery—died Aug. 4.
Sergt. A. H. Green, Co. B, 12th New-York—thigh.
W. H. Gilbert, Co. F, 22d Massachusetts.
G. Garrison Co. H, 4th New-Jersey—back.
A. Gordon, Co. A, 22d Mass.—hand, thigh and cheek.
Oliver Henry, Co. F, 61st New-York.
W. W. Horner, Co. B, 22d Massachusetts—hip.
Saml. Hoyt, Co. B, 16th Michigan—amputated leg.
Edward Hoffman, Co. G, 2d New-York.
Sergt. A. Ingham, Co. C, 16th Michigan.
1st Lieut. H. Kelley, Co. B, 44th New-York—leg.
J. Kane, Co. B, 1st New-York—back; died Aug. 7.
John Kustene, Co. K, 8th California, Pa.—left hip.
Corp. M. Logan, Co. H, 25th New-York—knee.
A. Livingston, Co. I, 5th New-York.
W. H. Lanson, Co. A, 18th New-York.
D. C. Lane, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts—left foot.
Lewis Loeb, Co. I, 3d New-Jersey—leg amputated.
Capt. A. McRoberts, Co. K, 44th New-York—leg.
W. H. Marchant, Co. H, 5th Maine—left leg.
Sergt. B. Moorhouse, Co. C, 4th New-Jersey—thigh.
H. A. Meyer, Co. H, 18th New-York.
G. S. Mavin, Co. G, 14th New-York—thigh and groin.
T. Maybone, Co. A, 14th New-York—right thigh.
Sergt. Chas. Week, Co. G, 12th U. S.—back and left arm; died Aug. 10.
D. McCarty, citizen.
Color Corp. Jacob McMahon, Co. M, 1st California—left leg.
Sergt. D. N. Niles, Co. C, 16th Michigan—right leg.
E. A. Nivens, Co. H, steward, 40th New-York.
J. W. Nolan, Co. D, 87th New-York.
Thos. E. Orr, Co. G, 3d New-Jersey—foot.
Edward O'Brien, Co. D, 9th Mass.—thigh and hand.
G. T. Perkins, A. A. Surgeon, 22d Massachusetts.
Adam Lewenthal, Co. G, 67th New-York.
John Haslett, Co. G, 42d New-York.
Cremer Kelley, (band,) 5th New-York.
H. O. Kane, Co. B, 2d New-York—left leg.
W. O. Keele, Co. B, 12th United States—back.
Peter Locher, Co. G, 8th New-York—back.
E. Lindsey, Co. G, 6th Maine—poison.
E. W. Loomis, Co. F, 2d Vermont—amp. left arm.
John Murphy, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
John K. Martin, Co. I, 5th Vermont—neck.
John Manning, Co. D, 5th Vermont—jaw.
F. Morlith, Co. D, 52d New-York.
S. Middleton, Co. H, 3d New-Jersey—both thighs.
Truman Miller, Co. H, 1st California—right thigh.
Samuel Mills, Co. D, 17th United States.
Thos. McGahan, Co. E, 32d New-York—mouth.
John McGuire, Co. B, 9th Massachusetts.
Henry Nickerson, Co. B, 22d Mass.—left thigh.
W. S. Norcross, Co. K, 7th Maine—shoulder.
John O. Connell, Co. F, 10th New-York—right lung.
John O'Grady, Co. D, 43d N. Y.—left arm and lung.
Geo. H. Parker, Co. A, 5th Vermont—back.
B. M. Priest, Co. A, 2d Vermont—arm.
T. L. Pratt, Co. A, 22d Mass.—shoulder and left lung.
R. H. Pratt, Co. A, 22d Massachusetts—thigh.
Robert Porter, Co. E, 2d New-York.
Nelson R. Pratt, Co. C, 17th U. S.—left arm.
Levi Rodgers, Co. D, 16th Michigan—leg.
A. Roll, Co. D, 4th N. J.—right arm and left lung.
John C. Borig, Co. K, 6th United States—leg.
Joseph Averbeck, Co. G, 6th United States—back.
W. A. Bishop, Co. H, 1st New-York.
Barnet Barneh, Co. K, 7th New-York—left side.
Anthony Bursig, Co. G, 7th Michigan—arm.
Edwin A. Barney, Co. A, 6th Vermont.
Sylvester Collins, Co. D, 21st New-York—left lung.
Chas. Christeausen, hospital steward, 1st N. Y.
J. P. Carlon, Co. A, 38th New-York.
Warren S. Conklin, Co. G, 1st N. Y.—left hand.
William Clear, Co. K, 88th N. Y.—cheek and neck.
Isaac L. Craft, Co. C, 5th New-Jersey.
L. J. Croxton, Co. B, 4th Michigan—left breast.
Timothy Curtis, Co. F, 20th Massachusetts.
W. H. Collet, Co. H, 81st N. Y.—left shoulder, knee.
Elias E. Clark, Co. I, 5th Vermont—left knee.
James Carr, Co. B, 13th New-York—right shoulder.
Wm. Chinn, Co. F, 10th New-York—right breast.
A. H. Dean, Co. G, 16th N. Y.—right lung, left arm.
Josiah Dupau, Co. I, 5th Vermont—neck.
Martin Delany, Co. A, 31st N. Y.—arm and thigh.
Thos. Fortune, Co. C, 5th Vt.—left leg and wrist.
Chas. Fitzpatrick, Co. K, 88th N. Y.—shoulder.
Michael Grymes, Drum Major, 71st New-York.
Daniel Gartland, Co. D, 3d Vermont.
James Garvey, Co. C, 18th New-York.
John Gluson, Co. H, 63d New-York.
Isaac Huston, Co. C, 7th Ind.—right eye shot out.
John Hasbury, Co. K, 10th New-York—back.
Patrick Hoey, Co. D, 2d New-York.
S. B. Hatch, Co. A, 4th Maine.
John M. Sayres, Co. D, 12th U. S.—left eye.
J. H. Shippen, Co. A, 2d Vermont—right thigh.
Patrick Sheehan, Co. D, 42d N. Y.—arm and back.
J. S. Silliman, Co. B, 1st New-York.
Butler Siles, Co. H, 61st New-York.
A. J. Tosen, Co. F, 2d Maine—hand and ankle.
Chas. Valentine, Co. D, 1st Minnesota—right eye.
A. C. Wheeler, Co. B, 5th Vermont—left arm.
W. Woodcock, Co. E, 5th Vt.—breast and thumb.
Frank Wheeler, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
H. S. Partridge, Co. D, 17th United States.
D. P. Patterson, Corporal, Co. B, 1st Rhode Island—left leg.
John Pearson, Co. A, 12th United States—both legs.
Corp. Michael Power, Co. G, 7th New-York—leg.
H. C. Perego, Co. B, 12th New-York—leg.
Edward C. Reed, 1st New-Jersey—knee.
H. S. Raynolds, Co. C, 2d Maine—knee.
L. H. Reynolds, Co. F, 93d New-York.
W. A. Smith, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.
Dennis Sneo, Co. G, 3d New-Jersey—left leg.
Levi Sartnell, Co. H, 16th New-York—thigh.
George Sleit, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey—shoulder.
Charles B. Silver, Co. I, 3d Vermont—right heel.
John Smith, Co. F, 5th Vermont—left arm.
S. Segar, Co. K, 5th Vermont—leg.
Corp. John Schmidt, Co. A, 4th New-York—breast.
H. Schaus, Co. K, 3d New-Jersey—right lung.
Sergt. J. K. Smith, Co. C, 1st N. J.—lower jaw.
Matthew Taylor, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey—leg.
Sergt. W. W. True, Co. H, 5th Maine.
John Tighiman, Co. E, 14th United States—right leg, foot, shoulder and hip.
Joseph Trombley, Co. A, 16th New-York.
Corp. J. Turnley, Co. M, 3d U. S. Artillery—foot.
Capt. W. Vanderlip, Co. G, 44th New-York—left leg. [Transferred to Baltimore boat.]
H. W. Wood, musician, 7th Massachusetts.
John Waters, Co. C, 9th Massachusetts—foot.
Orville Washburn, Co. C, 16th New-York—foot.
Myles Wood, Co. E, 71st New-York.
A. J. Withers, Co. I, 5th New-York.
Capt. Simeon Melick, Jr., Co. A, 1st New-York Mounted Rifles—died July 30.

The Edinburgh Outward Bound.

St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York for Liverpool, was boarded off Cape Race at 5½ P. M. on Monday, the 11th. Owing to an interruption of the Nova Scotia line, no news was received in season for her.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

Expeditions of the Allies—Rebels at Shanghai—The Real Character of the Rebel Movement—Its Christianity or False Pretence, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Shanghai, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

The great question which has so long puzzled the representatives of England and France seems now to be rapidly reaching its solution. The question has been, "What shall be done with the rebellion?" That question has probably been settled, and an attempt is to be made by the Allies, on a large scale, to crush the power of these enemies of peace and order. But another question, still more momentous, looms up in the distance, and Louis Napoleon, with Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell, will ere long be called upon to say what shall be done *with China?* And it is to be hoped that when *that* question comes upon the tapis, Mr. Lincoln, too, will find leisure to say a few words.

The expeditions of the Allies against the rebel positions near Shanghai have been continued, and the rebel leaders seem now to be fairly aroused to a sense of the magnitude of the conflict which they have provoked. Their self-confidence, however, seems in no degree abated, and the current of events recently has been such as rather to encourage them in the idea that, *on land*, they are quite competent to cope successfully with the barbarian armies. The Allies have for the moment retired before them from Kia-ding, and they are of course much elated. They no doubt rely upon the power of numbers, when pitted against the insignificant numerical force which foreign nations are able to bring against them.

On Sunday morning, the 18th of May, the citizens of Shanghai were greeted with the sound of numerous salutes from the men-of-war in port, with the French flag at half-mast. It proved to be occasioned by the death of the French Admiral Protet, in charge of this station.

It seems that on Saturday, the 17th of May, an attack was made upon the rebel position at Nan-siang, a small town near Shanghai, which had been fortified by the rebels. Admiral Protet, while directing the attack, was shot through the breast, and the wound proved mortal the same evening.

On Monday, the 26th of May, the obsequies of the deceased Admiral were attended by a large concourse of the native and foreign officials, in full costume, and of the foreign residents of Shanghai. An imposing funeral service was performed in the new French Cathedral, in which the Bishop was assisted by a large number of priests—both French and Chinese. An oration was pronounced in the church by the Chaplain of the Admiral's vessel, and at the tomb the French Consul, and two of the officers of the French fleet delivered eulogies on the character of their beloved chief.

The death of the Admiral may have an important bearing on events in China, for he was a popular man, and his death will be avenged.

The Allies were easily successful in driving the rebels from all their positions which they attacked, but when they attempted to hold some of them permanently, they discovered that they had undertaken a much more difficult task than they had anticipated. The rebels came pouring down upon them in countless hordes, and the little garrison beleaguered in Kia-ding, though able to keep out the enemy, were soon outdone by incessant watching, and were obliged to fall back upon Nan-siang, which had been occupied by the Allies in force. In leaving Kia-ding they were obliged to destroy large quantities of rice and other stores, for want, probably, of the means of transportation. The number of the rebels soon became so great that the Allies deemed it expedient to withdraw all their troops from the outposts, and station them at Shanghai. They have now an effective force of about 5,000, and are able to maintain strong outlying pickets, which will effectually guard against any sudden rush of the rebels upon the settlement. The fortifications around the city and settlement are of such a character that the force we now have could hold them against any number of rebels that could be brought to the attack. Although the country around is swarming with these miscreants, we feel safe.

They might, perhaps, do some damage by means of their agents residing within the limits of the settlement, and it is possible they may make some attempts to burn us up, or at least to create alarm and confusion by means of incendiary fires, under cover of which they might make an attack. On the night of the 28th ult. the large and costly church belonging to the American Baptist Mission, was destroyed by fire, under circumstances which render it extremely probable that it was the work of incendiaries. On the following night another large fire occurred in the eastern suburb of the city. Whether rebel agents had anything to do with either of these fires is not known, but such a proceeding would be likely to be adopted by them, if they saw an opportunity of accomplishing it. They have now settled down upon the country around us like a swarm of locusts. Their watchword is, "kill and destroy." They slay every human being they can lay hands on, except such as they can use for their own purposes. The country people are daily flocking into Shanghai for safety, and the distress of the poor people is heart-rending. They are lying, by hundreds, under mat sheds, in the open spaces around the city; many sick, many starving. Surely, it is high time that these savages were crushed. As a mere matter of humanity, the Christian Governments in treaty with China should attempt some relief. In Syria, when a few hundreds were slain by the fanatics, England and France interposed to stay the work of slaughter. In China, millions of lives have been sacrificed, by murder and starvation, to the bloody despot who presides over this fearful insurrection, and to the lust and avarice of his innumerable myrmidons. Indeed, it hardly deserves to be called an insurrection, for it is not so much an insurrection against the established Government, as against all government—against society itself. These wretches seem to have utterly lost every feeling of humanity. Thousands of them have been kidnapped in early boyhood, and have been trained in the midst of scenes of blood, until it is their highest delight to cut and hack the bodies of their victims. They long to see the life-blood flowing from human veins, in answer to the murderous thrusts of their keen-edged swords. It is related that on one occasion, near Ningpo, one of these boys had charge of a company of country people, carrying their own property to the quarters of their oppressors within the city. One of the men was much taller than his fellows, and in marching along this peculiarity attracted the attention of the lordly little chief, invested for the time with the power of life and death. So he stopped the march and remarked that one of their number was too long. It would be necessary, he said, to shorten him a little. "Down on your knees," quoth he to the tall man; and the order was followed by instant obedience. A flourish of his sharp sword, and a smart blow, and the head of the tall man rolled upon the road. The little fellow enjoyed it as a capital joke. The spirit of this boy seems to be that which animates this rebellion. There seems to be no desire, and there certainly is no capacity, to organize anything like a regular government, in which the lives and property of the people should be respected. They are an organization of robbers on a stupendous scale—the enemies of the human race. The people of China, ground down between the rebels on the one hand and the imperialists on the other, are in a sad case. The villainous officials are little less cruel, and far more cowardly, than the rebels, but they are under restraints which the rebels do not feel, and hence their rule is to be preferred. But it seems to be time that Christianity should bring the sword of justice to the relief of a suffering nation. If humanity did not dictate such a course, a due regard to our own interests would. If this rebellion is not soon put down China will be destroyed. The rebels are now animated by a spirit of bitter hostility to foreigners, and will no doubt do their utmost to ruin foreign trade. To this end they will destroy the sources of that trade, by making the rich districts from which we procure our tea and silk mere uninhabited wastes. Can they do this? I believe they can, to an extent at least that would entail upon us incalculable loss.

But to put down this gigantic horde is no easy matter. The representatives of England and France have waked up to a sense of the magnitude of the task before them. They have sent to Tien-tsing, by a special steamer, for a large reinforcement, and it is understood that ten thousand troops have been ordered from India. A reinforcement of French troops is also expected from Saigon. The policy of England and France, then, seems now to be finally settled, at least as to the question of interference. Is it fair that the United States, having interests at stake of so much importance, should remain an idle spectator of the conflict, and then step in and claim a share of the benefits secured by the blood and treasure of others? In the previous wars of England with China our Government had no concern. The questions at issue were such that neutrality was our only proper course. But the case is now different, and if in this instance we hold back, we shall ere long find China ruled by England and France, to our disadvantage. It is rumored here that instructions have been received by our Minister to coöperate cordially with the Allies in their policy against the rebels, and it is presumed that, at the earliest possible moment, a suitable force will be sent out for that purpose. The work must not be done by halves. A large army will be needed by the Allies, if anything effectual is done. Col. Ward's trained bands of Chinese may prove very efficient, but they must be well supported. It is reported this morning that Col. Ward and his men are hard pressed in Sung-Kiang and Tsing-poo, and it is somewhat doubtful whether they will be able to hold the latter place much longer.

But what, it may be asked, is to be thought of the Christianity of the rebels? I reply that they have been weighed in the balances and found wanting. In the earlier stages of the movement, when they professed to take the Bible as their guide, and proclaimed to their countrymen the most important doctrines of Christianity, we had a right to *hope* for good. But in the midst of *hopes* there were many *fears*. This is one of the most wonderful movements in the history of the world; it was right to look on and wait its further developments before undertaking to decide on the results to be expected from it. Whatever its religious character might be, we had a right to suppose that the men who had accomplished so much were gifted with a moderate allowance of common sense, and would use their power in a way best calculated to secure their own interests by establishing a regular Government. But now they have had abundant opportunity to show what they are. Our hopes have been quashed; our fears have been realized. We are in a position to form a correct judgment of their true character and to act accordingly. But after all, they have had their mission. Who can doubt that this rebellion will have a most important bearing upon the evangelization of China? If it should but serve to make China another India, who shall estimate the consequences!

S.

Rebel Literature.

The following choice pieces of intercepted letter-writing were handed to our correspondent in Suffolk, by an officer of high rank residing there, and is quite genuine. It will be found interesting, as illustrating the dread which the rebels entertain of our Yankee boys carrying away the hearts of the secesh girls, their great education, and also as proving how nicely these people manage *to keep up a correspondence between Suffolk and Richmond*—a letter having been evidently received at the camp near Richmond and replied to *on the same day*—the 19th of July, 1862. We give the letter *verbatim et literatum* from the original:

camp near Ritchmond
July 19th. 1862. V.

Dear sister I now take the plesure of writing you a few lines to inform you of my helth I am well and so is brother we send our love to you all and hope that these few lines ma find you all ingoying the same I received your letter ond the 19 of July and was very glad to here that you all wer well Sister you dont know how glad I am to receive a letter from home I wood rather get a letter from hone than to get $50 & you do not know how mutch good it dos me sister every sence we past thrue suffolk we have bin thrue most every thing we have laid out a doors every knight for a weak and a raning the hold time Sister I want you to keep your self to your self and have nothing to do with the raskels tha are meaner than a negro and for my sake keep a way from them have nothing to do with them or even to speak to them it is reported here to the camps that there is too or three young ladies of suffolk a galanding thrue the streats I wont name them but if we ever get back to old suffolk a gain tha wont see enny piece and for god sake dont get your name set down keep a way from them sister I am very glad to here that you received that money for I was a fread it was lost not hering from you all give my love to sue and to pus and ginne and gattie and to all the young ladies till sue that I say pleas keep my dog and take cere of him and if I dont never com home I want her to keep him for my sake but I live in hop if I die in dispare tell sue to keep a way from them Yankes and you too all so sister our brigaid has bin ond the pernincberler and we had to fight three dais hard runing and I hop I have bin in the last fight this year, sister I have nothing more to relait at present so I will close my love to you all sister heneray is well and sends his love to you all julius he is not here he is et pettersburg in the horspittle he is very sick you must tell ginnie that julius is sick at the horspittle sister tell all that ask you about the camps tell them the boys are all well and ingoying them selves finely sister I will close by saying good by I remain your brother untill deth.

JOSEPH HANBY.

But the spirit of rebel jealousy is, perhaps, shown even more vehemently in the following extract from another epistle, dated the day previous—the 18th July—from the same gentleman to the same lady:

"Sister I have hird a fine tail on you girls I hird that some of you wair very much smitten with some of them yankies well you all can do to suit your selves But I think that is fine nuse for all of our two Companys to know I am ashamed of you all if it is so for I thought you girls were true Secesh girls. But Sister I wont dwell any longer on that part of the question, for I mean that for you all. But I will say a line something to you alone sister if I thought you wair making fond of them yankies and had them visiting you or walking the street with them I will swair I will never Recognise you any more I suppose you canot help them coming to see you or any other girls But you can soon let them know that you dont want them Sister for gods sake and for mine do not have any more to do with them than you can help. I have not hird anything about thair visiting you but I have about some of the other girls. Hear we poor fows ar in the woods and every our is fighting two or three times a day to make you all a hapy and free people again and some of you ar making love with them whome we ar fighting against. ha ha ha if we boys ever do come back we will have a fine time huging you girls But go ahead you ar thare and we are hear Well sister I must cease god by write soon and as often as you can and let me know if that is so for it is such a fine thing I wanted to hear from it tell all of the girls that has them yankies for their beaus that I hop they will have a fine time all by thair self if what I have said is not so you must not think any thing of it But if it is so I mean what I says I onley mean this for you for it dont make any diferance to me what the others do good by give my love to all of the girls and tell them we are a kicking yet."

Outward Bound.

Cape Race, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, on Saturday, passed this point at 8 o'clock this morning. The regular latest Press dispatches, and also commercial dispatches from G. Stokes's New-York Agency were placed on board.

[illegible]—Work on the Fortifications at Memphis—A Word or Two with the Laborers—The Blacks Deceived and Abandoned at Vicksburgh, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

This afternoon I rode out to view the fortifications that are being constructed around the city. Of course any description of them would be impolitic, as it might find its way where it would be an *aid*, though I doubt if it would be a *comfort* to the enemy. It was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon when we rode along the line of the breastworks, and numerous gangs of contrabands were armed with the negroes' most appropriate weapon, the shovel, were leaving the works on their way to the mess-houses to get their dinners, for they quit work at 11 o'clock, begin again at three, and work until the sundown gun sends them all back to their camp, on the river bank, below Fort Pickering. Their shovels glistened in the sun, and so did their oily faces, as they chaffed with each other, and guffawed and shuffled along to their dinners. "These fellows have done a great deal of work in the last three weeks." "All color companies, you see," said a jocular Colonel who rode by my side.

After dinner, in the camp of the Fifty-second Indiana Regiment, we mounted our horses again and rode down to the negro camp, which, as I said before, is located below Fort Pickering. It is on a strip of low alluvial land which extends along the foot of the clay cliffs, called the Chickasaw Bluffs. Their camp was composed of all kinds of contrivances to keep out sun and rain—cast-off tents of every description, board sheds and arbors made of boughs, a straggling group over which towered the gigantic cottonwoods and sycamores with which the shore was wooded.

The scene was a novel if not a picturesque one. We had selected this hour, just after noon, because they would all then be in camp, and we found them sprawled about on the ground in every direction. Many were asleep under the trees, some washing, some cooking, and one group "yah-yah"-ing boisterously over a game of marbles. Altogether, in this camp there were about six hundred. There were a few grizzly old "uncles," some tottering old "aunties" and quite a number of pickaninnies of every shade of darkness from buff to black, but seven-eighths of all in the camp were muscular fellows, who had been at work during the forenoon in the ditches. All told, there are about nine hundred at work on the fortifications. Very few of them have surnames, and there are so many Dicks and Bobs, and Georges and Harrys, that the officers who have charge of them are obliged to number and class them in gangs, and each one has a little paper ticket with his individual number, and the number of his gang upon it.

This force of contrabands was mostly drawn from the neighboring plantations—many, however, were picked up wherever they were found straying about. A descriptive list is kept of all who are thus brought in, which tells the name of the master, and the time the negro has been at work. This is kept with a view of paying either the master or the negro for the negro's work, as the master may be found loyal or not. If the master is found to be a rebel, the negro is free, and gets the pay for his own labor. The price to be paid for their labor, I have heard variously stated—by some at $10 per month and one ration a day, and by others at soldiers' pay.

As I rode along through the straggling camp, I stopped in front of a group.

"Well, boys, how do you like this work?"

"Oh, pretty well, Sah."

"But what will you do when the work here is done?" I asked.

"Oh, we'll go war dey wants to build anoder fort, Sah."

This last reply came from an ebony Hercules, who was engaged in washing a woolen shirt. He was a gigantic fellow with a very large foot and a very small head, the wool on which was plaited into small tails or ques all around his forehead. They were then drawn around horizontally, one after another, so as to form a kind of fillet, or head-band, that gave him a grotesque appearance.

"But after that?" said I, by way of a feeler.

"Dat jis wot we wants to know ourselves, massa; dats wots troublin'."

"Well," said I, "at all events you can go back to your master."

"Ise nebber goin' back to mastah, Sah. I go git a gun, and go wid de Unions, and fight till somebody kill me first; but I nebber go back to mastah!"

This seemed to be the unchangeable determination of the whole of them, as it also was of the negroes who dug the Vicksburgh ditch, to dig, fight, die, rather than return to their masters. In the case of the Vicksburgh negroes, however, I have reason to suppose that many of them were compelled to go back to their masters. Just before the fleet withdrew from before Vicksburgh, work on the canal was stopped, and some hundreds of the negroes who belonged on the plantations below Vicksburgh were put on board of transports and sent back to their masters at the various plantations within fifty miles. As the transports were returning, however, after having delivered the negroes, they were fired into by a rebel battery on the Mississippi shore, and one of our soldiers killed and two or three wounded; after this no more negroes were returned to their masters by our troops. More than half, however, of the negroes who had been at work on the canal were from above Vicksburgh; these had somehow received the impression that they were to be taken on board the fleet whenever it should move, and in whatever direction; and when Commodore DAVIS' flotilla prepared to leave the neck, several hundreds of them, anxious to cast their lot with and share the fortunes of the fleet, collected on the shore. Hour by hour, as the preparations progressed, their anxiety increased, as they saw no signs of a place or room for them, and great was their consternation when told that they were to be left to shift for themselves. Three days' rations were given them, and they were told that that would supply them until they could travel on foot back to their masters. As the flotilla moved slowly away, they grouped themselves moodily under the trees along the bank, to await whatever fate might befall them; a few, very few, were seen to move off into the woods, but before the fleet was out of sight numbers of the rebel soldiers from Vicksburgh were discovered on the point, and doubtless before twelve hours the negroes were set to work to undo the work they had done, by filling up the ditch.

But to return to these Memphian negroes, I have to say in their favor that they work with more alacrity, and accomplish three times as much as the same number of contrabands did in the same time at Vicksburgh. I did not discover the secret of it, but perhaps it is due to better management on the part of the officers who have them in charge.

We soon rode through the camp and out on to Low Point, from which, looking down the river, we could see, about two miles away, the head of President's Island, abreast of which, in the middle of the broad shallow river, the wreck of the rebel gunboat *Gen. Beauregard*, sunk by the ram *Monarch* in the battle of Memphis, is discernible, more than half submerged in the yellow flood. Then [illegible] gorge, over which the enormous sycamores [illegible] cotton woods that grew along its precipitous [illegible], met together, forming a leafy roof, seemingly hundreds of feet above our heads, we regained the summit of the clayey cliffs, and were among the camps of Gen. HURLBUT's Division.

F.

AFFAIRS AT THE WEST.

Progress of Recruiting in Illinois—The Hegira to Canada—Arrest of an Ex-Mayor of Chicago for Treason—The Vote on the Constitution, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

The busy note of preparation is still heard throughout the West. The sound of the drum predominates over every other in our streets, as it calls the citizen to take up arms in defence of the Union. There are nearly fifty recruiting stations in the city for the volunteer service, and all are busy, in their demonstrations, at least, and many of them in enrolling names. The announcement of the draft of 300,000 gave new life and impetus to volunteering. Many who would prefer staying at home, but who were subject to draft, preferred taking the chances, and to have the credit of volunteering, as well as the bounty attached to it, rather than run the risk of entering the ranks under compulsion. For the past week, therefore, enlistment has gone on swimmingly, increasing as the limit—the 15th—approached. Saturday evening, however, a very unwise dispatch from the Adjutant-General was published, which was construed to mean that no drafting would be necessary in this State, as both quotas would be filled by volunteering. This fell like a wet blanket upon the recruiting business. It ceased almost entirely. To such an extent was the effect, that the Adjutant-General, on being telegraphed on the subject, published, yesterday morning, a supplementary order, in which he says the quotas are not full, and that drafting can only be avoided for the second by rapid and general volunteering until the 15th. The effect of the first is felt decidedly, but still it may be that Illinois will raise her proportion of the 600,000 without a resort to compulsion.

Our dailies have much to say about sneaks leaving for Canada, &c., to avoid the draft. Judging from their tone, it would be inferred that half the population of Chicago had embarked in the hegira. There are undoubtedly a few gone—a hundred would, I think, cover the whole number. We are under semi-martial law now. All persons going East are compelled to obtain a pass from the officer who has charge of the matter. Quite a number have been arrested and brought back. It is a matter of regret that such an order has been issued. The few who would leave under such circumstances would hardly be missed, and will make poor Union fighters if forced into the service.

I intimated in my last that an Ex-Mayor had been reported to the Vigilance Committee for a disloyal speech. Since then he (Dr. BOONE) has been arrested for treasonable acts, and is now held a prisoner in Camp Douglas. He is charged with aiding prisoners to escape, furnishing them money, &c., and with treasonable correspondence. As a physician he has had free access to the prisoners ever since they have been here, and abundant opportunities have been given him to carry on his practices, if disposed. He is a Kentuckian, but has resided in Chicago nearly thirty years, and is a deacon in the First Baptist Church. He has shown his sympathies with the traitors from the beginning, and has long been among the "suspects."

The published vote upon our new Constitution shows the intense negro-phobia of the West. There was an error in the figures I gave you last week on the Constitution itself. The vote stands:

For the Constitution	125,050
Against	141,113
For the bank clause	126,538
Against	130,339
For prohibiting the settlement of negroes in the State	171,895
Against	71,306
For prohibiting negroes, &c., from voting	210,920
Against	35,639

We doubt whether any corner of JEFF. DAVIS' dominions would much exceed this decided expression. It will not be considered by many very flattering to the liberality or the Republicanism of the people of the State; but, at the same time, it shows how foolish and false is the charge, parrot-like, reiterated by the "Democrats," that the Republicans are Abolitionists, while so few of them are to be found willing to extend to the negro even the common rights of humanity.

The number of volunteers in this city, under the new call, is not far from 2,500. There are many of them, however, from other parts of the State, attracted here by the extra bounty of $60 offered by our Council and Supervisors. The number enrolled in this city as liable to military duty is 23,286; in the county, 28,490. The Railroads, the Board of Trade and Young Men's Christian Association, the Mercantile Association and the American Express Company, are engaged in raising regiments. There are also two Irish regiments, having their headquarters here. There is also to be a Catholic regiment, of which Father DUNNE, Vicar-General of this Diocese in the absence of the Bishop, at Rome, is Provisional Colonel. For the information of the Irishmen abroad, I send you the following resolution, adopted by the Catholics at their meeting in St. Patrick's Chapel:

The following resolution, offered by Mr. KIMSELLA, was unanimously adopted with great applause, after which the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That this meeting view with contempt, abhorrence and detestation those unfortunate Irishmen who have sought, or who are now seeking, the protection of the blood-stained felon flag of Great Britain, to escape their duty to the United States; and that such men deserve, if not hanging, at least to be put out of the country.

There is also a "Hecker" regiment being recruited here, which is designed for Gen. SIGEL's Division.

The scurvy still prevails to a considerable extent at Camp Douglas, principally among the prisoners. They, however, were supplied last week with an abundance of fresh vegetables, which, it is hoped, will arrest the scourge. If they were compelled to use a little more soap and water, they would not be afflicted with it, any more than our men, as the rations are the same.

We have abundance of "local items," but they are not of sufficient general importance to be chronicled. On Saturday, there was a small riot among laborers engaged in unloading vessels—growing out of the omnipresent negro question. Some negroes were unloading a vessel when they were set upon by the Irish, and a brisk skirmish ensued. The police interfered, and arrested a number of the aggressors, which ended the affray.

The meeting of the Pacific Railroad directors, in this city, on the second Tuesday of September, is already exciting much interest. It will be one of the most important gatherings ever held in the country.

The weather is fine, but hot, with frequent showers of rain. A terrible tornado—the *outskirts* of which touched this city—passed over the country to the west of us on Monday afternoon last, doing much damage, and killing and wounding quite a number of persons. At Marengo, four were killed and seven wounded. The crops promise better and better as the season advances, and the Southern half of the State, at least, will produce a larger surplus than ever before. The railroads centering here are all showing a fair increase over their last year's receipts, and are anticipating an unusual large Fall business. The receipts of grain continue to average about 200,000 bushels daily. Receipts for the season reach a little over 30,000,000 bushels. Trade continues active for the season. The shipping on the lakes finds full employment at highly remunerative freights. Currency is plenty. Gold is falling. Demand Treasury Notes and 7.30 bonds are selling at 4½ premium. Change is getting more plenty—I actually saw a silver quarter last week!

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cruelty to Animals.

Conscience may become so blunted in a city like New-York, that internal views of our own case might develop sometimes certain belongings which we loudly condemn in others. Who stops to consider the over-taxed muscles of the jaded stage or car-horse, when he is in a hurry to get up town to wife and the babies, and the cheerful home circle? Yet, he turns with disgust, and blames without reserve the teamster who goads with whip and curse his overloaded beast. The humane law providing against cruelty to animals, surely should be broad enough to make a limit to the carrying capacity of omnibuses and horse-cars. Passing over the many shocking sights one necessarily meets with in traversing our great thoroughfares of commerce, where bone and muscle must needs be used and abused with unfeeling indifference, we come to a stand-point beyond which indifference becomes a sin. *The meat we eat is something which nearly concerns us.*

None will deny this, yet day after day are our eyes forced to dwell upon bloated, fevered, tortured masses of flesh piled in living agony one upon the other, and dragged half smothered in butcher carts to be dumped into the slaughter-pen, and there dismembered into joints and cuts, to be served up for our delectation in smoking chafing dishes. Thus the fate of the shackled calves and sheep is transmitted in its most serious feature to the flesh eater. The fevered or watery meat begets its like in the human system. If we were always sure—as the butchers tell us is the case—that cattle driven from a great distance, as Kentucky or Ohio, are sent up into the country to graze awhile, before being killed for our market stalls, it would put a different face upon matters; but it is a certainty that fatigued and, as the butchers say, "*drifted*," or watery and exhausted beasts are slaughtered daily for our consumption. This last consideration, however, verges rather upon inhumanity than cruelty to animals. Let any one visit the dozen dépôts of river and railroad and note the arrival of the victims. Carloads come in, bargeloads are towed up to the docks, and then approaches the buyer who, selecting his stock, has his robust hearties ready. These proceed at once to "throw" the calves, and, kneeling upon their hungry bodies, jerk ropes round their weak ankles in a trice, giving them a blow or a kick now and then,—(not enough to hurt or bruise the meat,) but just to inculcate upon them the impropriety of resistance. The sheep are more easily managed, and resignedly submit to being upset and fettered, restraining the piteous bleating till the smothering process of the jaunt to the slaughter-house, in the "low-backed car." Now for the "slinging in," and the strongest fellow picks up the biggest calf and "histe" him over the tail board. This feat is made practicable by means of the convenient ropes, which are bound so *good and tight* about the weak ankles as to sustain any amount of *slinging*. Now all are *pitched in*, and comes the jolly jolt to the slaughter-house, and while "the boss" is taking a drink with the farmer, the butcher boys pile in, seats and all, on top of the calves, and away they go, giving any upturned head a bang over the ear, and the nose panting and sniffing to rest upon the sideboard is glad to recede from the repeated action of a heavily-nailed boot-heel. The sight of a quietly-driven herd, even through our cleanest and best streets, is preferable to this; and were it in the power of those who suffer from these displays to escape them, it would be less a nuisance;—but the invalid confined to limited views from chamber windows must endure to be thus haunted; the traveler by stage or car may have such a picture presented just before his eyes during a long ride down or up town. None are exempt, and 'tis well perhaps that all are not alike impressible;—yet it does occur to those who have a vibrating chord of mercy in their hearts for all, *even the least* of God's creatures, that cruelty to animals covers this ground of reckless transfer of calves and sheep; and discreet butchers, who have no unity with such practices, would be last to demur to its being made an indictable offence. Policemen in the neighborhoods of the dépôts, and even along their various beats, see acts of cruelty such as these pertaining to what we rely upon for our life-sustaining food, and have no power to interfere. The poor beast makes no noise,—the butcher-boy declares "It's all right," and the lolling head hangs with swollen neck over the tail-board, the eyes seem rolling from their sockets, the red tongue seems dropping from the side of the mouth, and all is forgotten to-morrow when we partake of the crumbed cutlet.

Burial of Capt. Monck.

The military obsequies of Capt. MAURICE MONCK, of the well known Stanton Legion, who died at the New-York Hospital, on Monday last, from the effect of burns and contusions received at the recent terrible fire in Beekman-street, by which the Rainbow Hotel and many other buildings were destroyed, took place yesterday at Central Hall, No. 174 Grand-street, now occupied as the headquarters of the Legion.

About 1 P. M. the many friends of the unfortunate officer assembled at the Hall, in front of which two fine companies of the organization, headed by their excellent band and drum corps, were drawn up. Within the Hall the body, inclosed in a very massive and handsome rosewood coffin, rested upon a dais draped with the American flag and the insignia of mourning. Upon the coffin lid a silver plate, chastely wrought, bore the inscription:

"Capt. MAURICE MONCK, XI Regt., Stanton Legion, N. Y. V.
Died 11th August, 1862. Aged 32 years."

Shortly before 2 P. M. the coffin was taken up and conveyed to the hearse with military honors, Capts. NAPOLEON SERVATIUS, HENRY S. FROST, JAMES H. BRENNAN, WM. H. BADGER, W. H. JENNER, and GEORGE DURKEE, acting as bearers, and taking their stations on either side of the vehicle. The procession then moved along Grand-street into Broadway, in the following order:

The Band and Drum-Corps playing a Dead March.
The Two Companies of the Legion, commanded by
Capts. CHAPEL and DUMOULIN, and
Lieut. VAN BRUNT.
THE HEARSE,
Drawn by four cream-colored horses, very richly and
becomingly caparisoned.
The Escort of Officers and Friends.
Col. ALLEN, Lieut.-Col. OLMSTEAD, and Adjt. HORTON,
on foot.
Citizens in Carriages.

The *cortège* descended Broadway amid a great concourse of people, to the South Ferry, whence the remains were conveyed across to Brooklyn and Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

The valuable officer thus prematurely severed from an honorable career was a native of the town of Banagher, in King's County, Ireland, and leaves a host of friends to mourn his untimely fate.

Another Desperate Row Among the Fancy.

For some considerable time an ill-feeling has existed between JOSEPH COBURN, the noted pugilist, and ANDREW HINES, *alias* "Figsey," the keeper of a resort for sporting characters in West Houston-street. It appears that on the 7th inst. these parties accidentally met on the Fashion Association race track, on Long Island, and entered into a dispute over an affair existing between JIM IRVING and COBURN. High words ensued, and COBURN, so it is alleged, threatened to punish HINES for his interference in the matter. HINES approached COBURN and the two came to blows, but which was the aggressive party first in this scene has not satisfactorily appeared. COBURN was knocked down and dreadfully beaten. Both of his eyes were gouged out and laid upon his cheeks while his arms were fairly pinioned, but by sheer physical strength he succeeded in loosing himself, and shoved his eyes back into their place. He was also cut in the nose with a chisel. Through the interference of a large number of spectators of this brutal scene, the parties were separated.

Since the affair, it has constituted the theme of conversation among the fancy in this City, and in other localities where the parties are known respectively. Many rumors respecting the probable *finale* of this encounter have been afloat during the past few days, and hints of a most bloody and desperate encounter between the friends of COBURN and HINES have seemed to take precedence.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, COBURN and HINES again met by chance on the corner of Broadway and Prince-street. COBURN, it is alleged, informed HINES that he (HINES) had been circulating a report that he had whipped him (COBURN) on the [illegible] take decided objections, and was quite ready to substantiate his own opinion in the matter.

What was further said between the two men has not definitely transpired, but it appears that COBURN became exasperated and struck HINES a powerful blow, knocking him off his feet and measuring his length upon the sidewalk, thus opening the door to a hard fight, which at once followed, in which several other parties joined, and knives, pistols, stones, etc., were freely used. COBURN had his coat cut in several places—one clean slit being directly over his heart. He, however, does not appear to have sustained any physical damage. HINES is said to be badly whipped, having received the severest punishment.

Although the row lasted for some time, and a great crowd was present, yet the Eighth Ward Police was not visible, and no arrests were made.

Novel Trotting-Match.

A trotting-match took place on Tuesday on the Union Course, for which there were ten entries and six starters; it being for a purse of $50 and the entrance money; mile and repeat, and to go as they pleased. The horse that trotted nearest to three minutes to win the purse. The following started: Mr. R. WALTER's sorrel stallion (pacer), who won the first heat; Mr. HOWE's sorrel mare, who won the second heat; HIRAM WOODRUFF's brown gelding, who, with Mr. WALTER's pacer, ran a dead heat in the third heat; Mr. P. DUBOIS' sorrel mare, who won the fourth and fifth heats, and the race; and a brown stallion, which was drawn after the fourth heat, and D. PFIFER's gray gelding, which did not win either of the five heats. The heats were so well contested that in neither of them was there a difference of two seconds between the horses. The nicety with which the drivers managed not to get over or under the three minutes, was very amusing as well as exciting, and the whole affair created a vast amount of good humor and fun among the comparatively small number of spectators who had ventured to the course, notwithstanding the threatening state of the weather.

THE TROTTING-MATCH FOR A $500 PURSE ON THE UNION COURSE.

This affair, which was to have taken place next Tuesday, will not come off on account of *Lady Emma* and *Jilt* being out of condition.

Matters in the Fire Department.

It has been the triennial custom of the Fire Department to give a grand October parade. This year, for sundry and divers good reasons, the parade will be omitted. It would cost at least $10,000 to get up a parade in good style, and the money is not forthcoming.

Chief DECKER, who is one of the most popular Heads ever chosen by the Department, is interesting himself largely in the reinforcement of the Second Fire Zouaves. It was owing to the exertions of Chief DECKER and a few other prominent members of the Department that the Zouaves—First and Second—were originally raised, and it is the universal desire of the Department that the Second should be put in a position which will enable it to add to the laurels already earned and the fame already won.

The Fire Commissioners met on Tuesday night and confirmed over 500 new appointees.

Hose Company No. 5 and Engine Company No. 31 went yesterday to Sheepshead Bay after a little chowder. It is currently reported that they got some.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—At a regular meeting of this Board, yesterday, President VERPLANCK in the chair, a communication was presented by the General Agent from an Englishman named HENRY HASLAM, in which he states that he was persuaded to leave England for Utah by the Mormons, and after paying £3 16s. passage for each member of his family, he was induced by Mormon Elders to pay £11 8s. for other passengers not belonging to his family. When he got as far as Florence, in Nebraska Territory, he discovered that the Mormon Elders were trying to persuade his wife to abandon him. This opened his eyes to the beauties of Mormonism, and he took the back track, arriving here penniless, and is now at Castle Garden awaiting a remittance from England to enable him to return home. The communication was placed on file. Little other business was transacted by the Board. The following is the weekly statement: Emigrants arrived during the past week, 703, making a total of 46,646 since 1st of January last. The number arrived during the same period last year was 51,862. Number of inmates in the institution on Ward's Island, 641. The receipts into the treasury of the Commission during the past week has been $2,846 55. Total since Jan. 1, $114,925 66. Balance on hand at date, $14,674.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.—As Mr. JAMES W. ELLIOTT, Master of the bark *S. H. Waterman*, lying at Pier No. 18, East River, was standing near the entrance of a building, on the corner of Maiden-lane and South-street, he felt some one tugging at his vest pocket. Turning instantly around, Mr. ELLIOTT saw a young man, who gave his name as GEORGE DOUGHERTY, withdrawing his hand from his pocket. Mr. ELLIOTT missed his time-piece, worth $75, at once, and as soon as possible he seized DOUGHERTY, while he was skulking away with some of his confederates. The watch, however, had been passed to an accomplice, and has not been recovered. Officer MCCORMICK, of the First Ward, was called, and arrested DOUGHERTY, who was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed to the Tombs for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

FIRE IN WATER-STREET—A FIREMAN FATALLY INJURED.—About 5 o'clock yesterday evening a fire was discovered in the boardinghouse, No. 336 Water-street, near Roosevelt. The flames were first seen on the upper, or fifth floor, and before they could be extinguished the fourth and fifth stories, with their contents, were entirely destroyed. A fireman, named J. RILEY, while actively engaged in quenching the flames, fell from a ladder to the sidewalk, and was so seriously injured that his case is considered hopeless. The Police of the Fourth Precinct conveyed him to the New-York Hospital in a dying condition. The damage by fire to the property at No. 336 Water-street, will amount to about $5,000, upon which there is little or no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The authorities are investigating the case.

FIRE IN WEST-STREET.—Early yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 171 West-street, in the bagging establishment of H. C. VANDERHOOF. The fire commenced on the fourth floor, and before it could be extinguished it extended throughout the building and destroyed property therein to the amount of $2,000. The loss is fully insured. The first floor of the building was occupied by ACKERMAN & PRATT, dealers in flour. Their loss is 1,506, upon which they have an insurance in the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford. Mr. H. V. SCHENCE, fish-dealer at No. 111 Murray-street, had his stock and fixtures damaged to the amount of $1,000 by fire and water. He has an insurance for $10,000 in the Broadway and Merchants' Insurance Companies. The buildings, which were destroyed, were owned by Mr. A. DENNISON.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.—The United States steam transport *Cahawba*, Capt. S. C. BAKER, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Harrison's Landing at noon on Monday, the 11th, and Fortress Monroe at 5½ A. M. of the 12th. She brings 500 sick and wounded soldiers, under charge of OLIVER A. JUDSON, U. S. Army, assisted by Dr. PRENTISS and Dr. OLLENSCHALLAGER. The vessel is consigned to Quartermaster TOMPKINS. At 8 A. M. of the 12th inst., EDWARD HAYES, private of the Twelfth New-York Volunteers, died of congestion of the brain. We attempted to get a list of the sick and wounded passengers, but were informed by Dr. SLOAN, Medical Director, that the list will be given to-day.

THE FASTEST MILE EVER TROTTED TO WAGON.—On Saturday last, HIRAM WOODRUFF drove Mr. BONNER's gray mare, to wagon, one mile in *two minutes, twenty-three seconds and a quarter*, which is the fastest time any horse ever trotted to wagon. *Flora Temple's* fastest mile to wagon is 2:25. We understand that Mr. BONNER paid $5,500 to a Baltimore broker for this mare about two years ago. HIRAM WOODRUFF says she is the fastest horse in the world. For racing purposes she is now estimated to be worth $15,000; but while Mr. BONNER prides himself on leading everybody on the road, as he leads the world with the *Ledger*, in the newspaper field, it is well known that he never allows any of his horses to go in a race.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, at No. 196 Spring-street, on the body of WILLIAM HINES, a native of Ireland, 33 years of age, who died from suffocation produced by the lodgment of a large piece of beef in his throat, while eating his dinner at the corner of Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, on Tuesday afternoon. Deceased had worked in the store of Messrs. GILBERT & Co., No. 61 Cortlandt-street, for ten years past; and it is said that after his death the firm refused to admit his remains to their premises, and, by order of Coroner WILDEY, they were removed to an undertaker's, in Spring-street. Deceased was a respectable man. He owned a farm in the State of Connecticut.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—The following bids were opened yesterday, and contracts awarded, viz: For flagging, &c., in Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fourth streets, and fencing and flagging in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, awarded to JEREMIAH MAHONEY. For fencing vacant lots in Pearl and Chambers streets, Ninth-avenue, Sixty and Sixty-first streets, Fifty-ninth, Forty-fourth, Forty-third, Forty-second, Fortieth and Fifty-eighth streets, Tenth-avenue, [illegible] Fourth and Seventh avenues, awarded to [illegible].

THE IRON-CLAD "NAUGATUCK."—This vessel, which is already so favorably known in the naval history of our war, is anchored near the Hoboken shore, about one hundred yards from the yacht *Maria*. She is visited nightly by crowds of people in small boats, who row around her, wondering at her curious build, and telling to each other terrible stories of her efficiency. She is waiting for repairs and a new gun, which being done and received, she will, it is supposed, return to the James River. Visitors during proper hours are welcomed and courteously received by the officers in charge.

PRIZE-STEAMERS TAKEN UP BY GOVERNMENT.—United States District Attorney SMITH, on behalf of the Government, yesterday morning applied for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise the value of the prize-steamers *Ann*, *Stettin* and *Memphis*, which the Navy Department propose to take and put in service for Government purposes. The Court granted the application, and appointed as Appraisers, Mr. DELANO, Chief Constructor at the Navy-yard; Chief Engineer GARVIN, and Prize-Commissioner ELLIOTT.

AN UNFORTUNATE BITE.—The dog days are upon us surely. Dogs are our bane. Dogs of all sorts and kinds are more numerously resident in the City at the present time than ever before. In the war excitement the usual dog laws, so necessary at this season, seem to be quite forgotten. Yesterday afternoon, JANE RILEY, living at No. 371 West Thirty-seventh-street, was attacked by a bull-dog, which bit two pieces of flesh from the unfortunate woman's leg. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. It is not known whether the dog was mad or not.

HATCHWAY CASUALTIES.—DENNIS J. TIERNEY, a laborer, fell through the hatchway of the bark *Caroline*, lying at Pier No. 13, North River, and dangerously injured his spine. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.... HENRY SHIELDS fell through the hatchway of the warehouse No. 32 Washington-street, and received injuries of a dangerous character. SHIELDS was conveyed to his residence in Second-avenue, near Sixth-street.

FATAL FALL.—On Tuesday afternoon, toward evening, a little child about a year old, named HONORA DOEY, fell from the fourth-story window of the tenement house No. 60 Washington-place, striking her head upon the pavement, and injuring it so severely that she died in a few minutes. The mother was nursing the child and had fallen asleep, when the latter climbed to the window, and, while playing, lost its balance and fell to the ground.

ANOTHER TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—A branch telegraph office has been established by the American Telegraph Company at the Merchants' Exchange News Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, connecting with the General Telegraph Office, No. 145 Broadway, all the offices in this City and the United States. This will be a great convenience to our merchants and business men.

OUR HARBOR.—Our beautiful New-York harbor presented an unusually attractive appearance yesterday. All over its bosom were scattered many ships and small craft, while the fleet of ocean steamers, at this time quite large, stood sentineled about. The *Bavaria*, *Jura*, *Scotia*, *Naugatuck* and the French vessels off the Battery were the objects of great attention.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—Coroner RANNEY was called to Bellevue Hospital to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown man who was found, in a nude state, floating in the dock foot of Twenty-third-street, East River. Deceased is supposed to have been drowned while bathing. The remains were so much decomposed as to render recognition next to impossible.

SUPPOSED FATAL FALL.—JOHN TIERNNY, a child, eighteen months old, accidentally fell from the third story window of his parents' residence, No. 416 Tenth-street, to the sidewalk, and it is feared was fatally injured.

BARK RELEASED.—The French bark *Harriet Ralti*, recently seized by the United States blockading squadron and brought into this port, has been released by the Government.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Seeing the Elephant.

HOW A YOUNG MAN TRIED TO MAKE $13, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

The steamer *Francis Skiddy* brought to New-York, yesterday morning, a fair-looking youth, from Horsville, named DEAN. It was his first visit to the Metropolis, and of course he found his way to Lovejoy's, where he soon booked his name, spent two shillings for his breakfast, and soon afterwards could be seen tipped up in a chair, gazing with complacency upon the busy scene presented in the City Park. Young DEAN had not long been seated thus before he was accosted by one of the numerous sharpers who lie in wait for just such persons as Mr. DEAN, and they were soon discussing with him the war, the wickedness of New-York, and other matters, too numerous to mention. When the conversation lagged, the sharper, who said he belonged in Syracuse, stated that he should leave town that evening, and expressed a wish to see the monuments in Greenwood Cemetery before going home, and invited young DEAN to accompany him to that noted receptacle of the dead. But DEAN hesitated, until told that it would only cost two cents, when he concluded to go, and Greenwood was soon reached. Here, in a shady dell, they came upon a third party—as if by accident—who, after passing the time of day produced the inevitable patent safe, and extolling its properties as a protection from thieves, passed it over to the sharper who was with DEAN, bantering him to open it, and then strolled off. The sharper opened the safe, and showed to DEAN a small ball of paper, which he threw upon the ground. The owner of the safe then came up, and the sharper denied that the safe could be opened. The owner offered to bet $75 that it could be opened, and that there was a piece of paper inside. The bet was of course taken, and DEAN was induced to bet $13 more (all the money he had) that there was no paper in the safe; he felt sure of that, for he had seen his companion open it and throw the paper away, and therefore concluded he might make $13 just as well as not, and then go back to Hornsville and tell the wondering people there how he had cheated a fellow by betting on a certainty. The money was all put up and the box was opened, and to the astonishment of our country friend, a piece of paper was found in the box, and DEAN and his companion, of course, lost their money. DEAN finally began to see that he had been victimized by his new-made acquaintance, and at lightning speed started for the office of the Deputy Inspector of Police to secure the return of his money. He received little encouragement there, but was advised to enlist, at which suggestion he made a start for Hornsville in a Fulton Ferry car at a speed which threatened destruction to all opposing obstacles. DEAN considered himself before posted on all the tricks played upon strangers in New-York, and he is quite sure now that he knows everything.

LOOSE-TONGUED INDIVIDUALS.—GEORGE GILLINS and FRANK KREILER were arrested in the Ninth Ward, yesterday, by Officer LEICH, for attempting to escape from the county to avoid being drafted. They were taken before Superintendent KENNEDY, when GILLINS was duly enlisted and KREILER promises to do so. Officer BYRNES, of the Forty-third Precinct, yesterday arrested a fellow named FRANCIS RILEY, at the foot of Harrison-street, who was railing against the Government in the presence of an admiring crowd. He hoped "that every man who went to fight against the South would get shot," and said "that if any man came to draft him he would shoot him." RILEY represents a numerous class in this city, but does not exercise so much discretion as many others. He was taken before the Provost Marshal.

THE LAFAYETTE-AVENUE MURDER.—Coroner NORRIS reopened the inquest, yesterday, in the case of the boy DRESSLER, and after taking additional testimony, the jury rendered a verdict charging the father of deceased with having caused his death with malice. The elder DRESSLER was committed to answer.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 13, 1862.

$60,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	99⅞	1500	Erie Railway	36⅜
5,000	do	100	80	do	36⅜
20,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	100	300	do.......s30	36⅜
4,000	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. W. Loan yearly	97	100	do.......s10	36¾
8,000	U. S. 5s '74. Cou.	87½	100	do	36⅞
500	Trea. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes......small	103¼	150	do.......b60	37⅜
50,000	do	103½	50	do	37
5,000	Ill. Cou. B. '70	97⅞	100	do.......s30	36¾
2,000	Ind. St. 6s W. Ln	95	100	do.......b15	37
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	51⅛	400	Erie Railway Pref.	68
21,000	Missouri St. 6s	46½	300	do.......s30	67⅞
1,000	Missouri 6s Iss. to H. & St Jo. R.	62½	300	do.......s30	67⅜
15,000	Ill. War Loan	98¼	100	do	67⅞
3,000	Virginia State 6s	53½	100	do.......b15	67⅞
3,000	E. Rd. 1st m. bds	109¼	100	Hudson River R. s30	47
5,000	E. R. 3m b. '83 s30.	101¼	100	do.......b30	47¼
2,000	E. Rd. 4th m. bds	92	50	do	47⅜
5,000	do.......s30	92	25	do	47¼
2,000	do	92¼	50	do	47⅜
7,000	Mich. So. 2d m	85	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	41⅜
9,000	M. So. S. fd. bds	100⅛	100	do	41⅜
2,000	do	100¼	200	Harlem Railroad	16
5,000	Ill. Cen. Rd. bds	98⅛	25	do	15¾
8,500	do	99	500	do.......b60	16
10,000	St L., A. & C. 1st m.	01	200	Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
			200	do	[illegible]
			50	do	[illegible]
			50	Norwich & Wor. R.	[illegible]
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading R.	59⅜
2,000	M. & P. du C. 1st m.	93½	450	Mich. Cen. R.	66
4,000	Gal. & C. 2d m. b.	103	100	do	65⅞
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	59½	100	do.......b30	66
5,000	do.......b15	30	100	do.......s30	65⅛
9,000	Clev. & T. S. F. B.	94½	100	do.......b30	65⅜
12,000	do	94½	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	27⅞
1,000	do	94½	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	59⅜
10,500	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	94	100	do	60
1,000	do	94¼	500	do	59⅞
1,500	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	77	10	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60⅝
16,000	do	77⅞	10	do	60⅞
1,000	do	77⅛	100	do.......s30	61
70	Bk. of the Republic	90	100	do	61
5	Shoe & Leather Bk.	98	10	do	61⅛
41,000	American Gold	114	160	do	61¼
14,000	do	113⅞	160	do.......b60	61⅛
55	N. Y. Cen. R.	93⅜	100	do.......b10	61¼
1250	do.......opg	93¾	1,850	Ill. C. Cap. B. S.	27
8	do	93¾	300	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	22⅛
100	do.......s30	93½	100	do.......b30	22⅛
150	do	93½	5	Cleve., C. & C.	118
100	do.......s30	93⅜	8	Ga. & Chic. R.	71⅝
100	do.......b30	93⅜	200	do	72
100	do.......b60	93¾	450	do	71⅞
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	66¼	100	do.......b30	72
100	do.......s10	66⅜	2,000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	49
50	do	66⅛	700	do.......b30	49
			50	C., B. & Q. R.......s60	81
			25	do	82⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 5s '74. Cou.	88	1300	N. Y. Cen. R.	93⅞
9,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99½	100	Harlem Rd. Pref.	40
28,000	Tre. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N.	103½	15	Mich. Central R.	65¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	51½	100	do.......b10.	66
1,000	Virginia 6s	53½	200	do	65⅞
7,000	Missouri St. 6s	47	300	do	66
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s '70	119½	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	27¼
5,000	Han. & St. Jo. R.	63	100	M. S. & N. I. Gd. Sk.	59⅝
5,000	do	63⅝	20	do	59¾
6,000	C. & N. W. Asst. B.	51	300	do	60
5	Bank of Republic	90	300	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	61¼
50,000	American Gold	114⅝	200	do.......b30	61⅜
10,000	do	114½	50	do	61⅜
200	Pac. Mail St. Co.	112	20	do	61⅛
30	do	112¼	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	72
500	Erie Railway	37¼	100	do	72⅛
300	do	37⅜	100	do	72¼
300	do	37½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	49
800	do.......b30	37⅜	100	do	49¼
200	do.......b3	37⅜	2000	do	49⅛
100	Erie Railway Pref.	68	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	66⅛
50	Hud. Riv. R.	47½	500	do	67
50	do.......b30.	47¾	50	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	34

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

The Stock Exchange shows increased buoyancy to-day. Prices are generally higher than the best sales of yesterday. At the early Board there was some disposition to realize profits on the rapid rise of the last day or two, but the market took all the Stocks offered, and was higher again at the afternoon session of the Board. The speculative temper of the Street runs higher than at any time since the middle of May, and the orders to buy left with the commission brokers are of a more decided nature. A heavy business was done at the first meeting of the Board, as will be noticed from the printed sales. There was a pause in prices soon after the adjournment, and in some instances a decline of ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. from the extreme quotation. But in the afternoon the general demand was renewed, particularly on the Western Roads, and prices on nearly all these went higher than in the morning, and also on Erie old Shares, which begin to sympathize with the advance in the preference Stock. The National Securities continue firm, without decided activity, owing to the indifference of holders to meet the market at present quotations. The Railway Bonds are in continued request, and the figures bid to-day are the highest of the present month. The offering continues limited. In the State Stocks to-day the changes are not important.

At the close of business this afternoon the Stock Market is firm. There is also a good demand for Gold and for United States Notes of the Custom-house issue. The latter sold at 106½ ₩ cent., and the same figure bid for any part of $50,000. The following were about the last figures quoted on the Street. There is a further rise in Pacific Mail of 2 ₩ cent.:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	93⅜	93⅞	Tennessees	50¾	51⅛
Erie	36⅛	37⅛	Missouris	46	47⅛
Erie Preferred	67¾	67⅞	Pacific Mail	110½	112½
Rock Island	66	67	Panama	137½	138
Toledo	49	49⅞	U. S. 7.30 T Bs.	103⅞	103⅛
Mich. Central	65⅛	66	U.S. Notes C.H.	106⅝	106⅛
Galena	72	72½	U. S 6s, 1881	99⅞	100⅛
Illinois Cen.	60⅝	61½	U. S. 5s, 1874	86½	87⅛
Mich. Southern	27⅝	27⅝	Bills on Lond'n.	125½	126
Mich. Guarant'd.	59½	60	Gold	114	114⅝

The price of Gold is firmer to-day. The early sales were at 114@113⅞ ₩ cent. In the afternoon the demand was at 114¼@114⅜ ₩ cent. The final quotation was 114⅜@114½ ₩ cent. Exchange on London is quoted irregular, from 135½@126½ ₩ cent. There was not much done after the closing of the mail by the *Australasian*. The Bill Brokers generally quote a firm market in anticipation of the demand for Saturday's steamers. The demand for Money is moderate from the Brokers at 4@5 ₩ cent. The deposits with the Treasury to-day, at 4 ₩ cent., amount to $408,000. The Customs, $129,000.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	99½	American Exchange	91¾
Mechanics'	103½	Bank of the Republic	90
Union	99	Bank of N. America	90
America	107	Hanover	78
Phœnix	101½	Metropolitan	97
Dry Dock	102	Nassau	97
National	93	Shoe and Leather	98
State of New-York	91	Commonwealth	83
Commerce	90	Park	107

The Railway Mortgages were wanted to-day at the following advanced bids:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	109	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₩ c.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con., '76	109	T. H. & A seconds, 8 ₩ c '70	86
Erie firsts, '68	109	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	20
Erie seconds, '64	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95¼
Erie seconds, '79	108	Chi. & N. W. firsts	65
Erie thirds, '83	101½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, as'd	50¼
Erie fourths, '80	92	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	29
Erie fifths, '88	84	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	81
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts. '77	88	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	45
Hud. firsts	106½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	91¾
Hud. seconds, s. f. '85	103½	Tol. & Wabash seconds.	68
Hudson thirds, '75	91	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	79
Hudson convert., '67	87	Chi. & R. I. firsts	102½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	105	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	94½
Harlem seconds, '61	100	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	108
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	94¾
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	108½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds.	77½
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts.	107½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	96
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	85	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	88
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	100¾	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	58
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	99		

BANKS OF STATE AND CITY OF NEW-YORK—JUNE 28.

	N. Y. City.	Other Banks.	Total.
Capital	$69,125,660	$39,557,048	$108,682,708
Net profits	8,647,645	4,876,963	13,524,608
Circulation	8,962,281	24,765,101	33,727,382
Due Banks	41,848,803	8,720,873	50,569,676
Deposits	112,195,094	38,243,150	150,438,244
Due others	2,242,066	5,998,430	8,240,496
Total	$243,021,549	$122,161,565	$365,183,114
Loans	$118,540,094	$65,961,167	$184,501,261
Stocks	42,568,120	22,269,889	64,838,009
Bonds and mtges.	664,227	6,195,483	6,859,710
Real estate	6,759,954	2,849,105	9,609,059
Due by banks	3,915,897	17,804,315	21,720,212
Cash items	40,095,670	4,304,701	44,400,371
Specie	30,406,556	2,416,137	32,822,693
Overdrafts	71,031	360,768	431,799
Total	$243,021,549	$122,161,565	$365,183,114

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the first week in August were:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$8,225 34	$4,486 70
Freight	13,790 84	15,103 72
Sundries	815 33	815 33
Total	$21,827 51	$20,405 75

The export of specie to-day by the *Australasian* was $389,000.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned the first week of August:

First week, 1862	$24,024
First week, 1861	19,824
Increase	$4,200

The Specie quotations, furnished by [illegible] JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street, this afternoon, are as follows:

American Gold	[illegible]	American Silver	[illegible]
Victoria Sovereigns	5 [illegible]	Mexican Dollars	1 [illegible]
Old Sovereigns	5 [illegible]	Spanish Dollars	1 [illegible]
Naps. (20 francs)	4 35	Thalers	0 [illegible]
Ten Guilders	4 40	Five-franc pieces	1 [illegible]
Ten Thalers	8 50	Ger. and [illegible] Crowns	1 [illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	17 75	Old Span. Silver	[illegible]
Patriot Doubloons	17 00	English Silver, ₩ £	5 [illegible]

By JOSEPH A. LEVY, No. 31 Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office:

American Gold	$1 13	Amer. Silver	$1 07 @ $1 [illegible]
Sovereigns	5 50	Five francs	1 [illegible]
Twenty-francs (Nap.)	4 40	Mexican Dollars	1 [illegible]
Ten Guilders	4 40	Spanish Dollars	[illegible]
Ten Thalers	8 50	Crowns	[illegible]
Patriot Doubloons	16 45	English Silver	[illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	17 45	Bk. of England Notes	[illegible]

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87½; Reading Railroad, 29⅞; Morris Canal, 41⅛; Long Island Railroad, 17⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47⅝; Sight Exchange on New-York [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year: two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Where Did the Money Come From?—Jocko, the Brazilian Ape—The Three Flying Trapeze.

WALLACK'S—Eileen O'Connor—The Returned Volunteer.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Alleghanians, Vocalists, and Swiss Bell-Ringers, Afternoon and Evening.—Curiosities at All Hours.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Events which have transpired since the battle of Cedar Mountain lead to the conclusion that the rebels were terribly defeated, and that their retreat across the Rapidan was a positive necessity, owing to their crippled condition. There appears to be no doubt that had Gen. Pope's forces been sufficiently concentrated to have moved forward on Sunday, the defeat of Stonewall Jackson would have been most complete. A dispatch from Gen. Buford, forwarded to Gen. Halleck, by Gen. Pope, sufficiently proves this. Gen. Buford commanded a cavalry reconnoissance on Tuesday, down the Orange Court-house road, in the track of the flying enemy. He reports that the flight of the enemy after the fight was most precipitate, and in great confusion. The camp deserted by them was strewn with dead men, horses and arms, and all along the route pursued by our cavalry were found wounded men, among whom was no less a personage than Major Andrews, Jackson's Chief of Artillery. Jackson's flag of truce on Monday, asking permission to bury his dead, gave him more time for escape, and now he has the benefit of swollen streams, consequent upon a heavy rain which fell in the region beyond Cedar Mountain on Tuesday.

We have from Memphis this morning, another report of the capture of Baton Rouge by the rebel forces under Breckinridge, but it does not seem to be sufficiently authentic to call for implicit belief. According to this report, Breckinridge made an attack on Tuesday of last week, and was repulsed, losing among the killed Gen. Clark, of Mississippi. This repulse Breckinridge attributed to the failure of the ram *Arkansas* to come to his assistance and drive off the National gunboats. On Tuesday evening, however, the dispatch states, the *Arkansas* arrived, and immediately attacked and dispersed our fleet, whereupon Breckinridge renewed the attack from the land side, and captured the entire National force. And here the doubt comes in. The fact of the destruction of the *Arkansas* is asserted by the rebels themselves—it is even announced by Breckinridge himself in his dispatches to the rebel War Department. It is, therefore, more than probable that the story of the second assault upon and the capture of Baton Rouge is incorrect.

We learn from Missouri that Poindexter's band of guerrillas has been met and defeated at Compton's Ferry, on Grand River, with a loss of ten or twelve killed and thirty wounded. Our forces also captured his whole train.

The Baltimore *Clipper* has the following editorial notice of some of the rebel Generals, formerly from that State, whose names have recently figured in print: "In the battles of the seven days, near Richmond, Gen. Huger is charged by the rebels with having caused the failure of their plans to prevent McClellan's reaching his new base of operations. He was consequently put aside from active command, and is now in disgrace in Richmond. At the battle, on Saturday last, between Banks' force and Jackson's, we learn that both Gens. Winder and Trimble were killed on that occasion by the bursting of shells, and have thus gone to give an account for their deeds done in the body to a higher tribunal than that of public opinion, to which they were subject here. All three of these Generals were from this State, and at the breaking out of the rebellion two of them left the service of their country. Trimble was the chief in command here during the time subsequent to the 19th of April murders. His loss will not be felt either in Dixie or in the State from whence he skedaddled."

We publish this morning a correspondence between Gen. Robert E. Lee, commanding the rebel army, and Gen. Halleck, the National General-in-Chief, relating to the treatment alleged to have been meted out to certain rebels. Lee writes the first letter to Gen. McClellan, complaining that some persons have been compelled to take the oath of allegiance, and swear not to furnish aid to the enemy. This Gen. McClellan sends to Gen. Halleck, who replies by denying that the Government has enforced an oath of allegiance upon any one within the rebel lines. Lee responds, and then refers to the case of Mumford, who was hung by Gen. Butler in New-Orleans, and to the case of Owens, who, he says, was "murdered" by Gen. Fitch. To this Halleck replies, and Lee furnishes a rejoinder respecting the recent orders of Gen. Pope, in which he becomes exceedingly insolent and offensive. The correspondence ends by Halleck's refusing to hold any communication on the subject. The whole thing is, undoubtedly, only an effort on the part of Lee to obtain a plea to butcher some of our prisoners of war.

A dispatch from our special correspondent at Bowling Green, Ky., confirms the report that Morgan has captured Gallatin, Tenn. The capture was effected on Tuesday morning, and Col. Boone and the Eighth Kentucky Regiment, with the exception of one company, are supposed to have been taken prisoners. A large quantity of Government property was captured and destroyed. There appears to be no doubt that Morgan is [illegible] his way to Kentucky, where, it is to be hoped he will not again be allowed to commit his depredations with impunity.

Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, has issued instructions to the City and Town Assessors throughout that State, in regard to the draft, which make it their duty to include the colored citizens, as well as the white ones, in the rolls of those subject to draft.

Secretary Seward yesterday recommended the employes in his Department to procure for the war as many soldiers as there are persons among them fit for duty below the age of forty-five—at the same time announcing his intention to furnish three himself. The recommendation will be immediately carried out.

The Property Commission in Memphis under the Confiscation act is getting along swimmingly. Already three hundred and seventy-five houses have been reported and taken possession of under the recent order, and over seventy-five of the same have been rented out to good tenants at fair prices for the times. All rents are payable one month in advance.

The steamer *J. C. Swan* arrived at Memphis a few days since, with one hundred contrabands, whom Gen. Curtis had confiscated and set at liberty.

GENERAL NEWS.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the citizens of Hoboken was held at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening, and organized by the appointment of Aldermen Maires, President of the Common Council, Chairman. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Gen. Walbridge, Gen. Sickles, Judge Whiting, Charles H. Winfield, of Jersey City, Col. Farnum, H. F. Perkens, and Conrad Swackhammer. During the remarks of Judge Whiting, Col. Farnum took exceptions to a portion of his speech, and, interrupting him, threatened him with arrest for treason. The audience dividing in favor of the two speakers, considerable disturbance ensued, and at one time a row seemed imminent. The difficulty, however, was soon quieted and the speakers proceeded. Several hundred persons were present. No doubt the obtaining of many recruits will be the result.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, adopted the ordinance submitted by the Committee on National Affairs appropriating $1,000,000 for the defence of New-York Harbor by gunboats and rams, the same to be expended under the direction of six Harbor Defence Commissioners. The Board also adopted the report of the same Committee offering a bounty of $10,000 to such of the organized militia regiments from this City as shall enlist for the nine months under the last call for troops.

The arrest of deserters by the Police Deputy Provost-Marshals continues, but is somewhat nullified by the fact that many have to be discharged for want of legal evidence. A number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers have been arrested without passes. Mr. Kennedy still holds in custody several would-be evaders of the draft, who had declared their intention to become citizens. Mr. Seward will decide what disposition is to be made of them.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Delavan House, Albany, yesterday, and agreed to call a State Convention, to assemble in Albany on the 10th of September next. The call will be found in our columns this morning.

In the U. S. Prize Court, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the argument was commenced in the matter of the steamer *Bermuda*, which was captured by the steamer *Mercedita*, off the Hole-in-the-Wall, on the 27th of April. The claimants of the vessel say that she was bound for Nassau, N. P., and that she was in British waters when captured. This seems to be the only question of fact in the case, all the others being questions of law. The counsel for the United States deny that she was in British waters, and both sides have charts for examination in reference to this important matter.

The papers of the prize steamer *Lodona*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Monday night, were placed in the hands of Judge Cadwallader on Tuesday, preparatory to the Prize Commissioner taking possession of the steamer. The vessel is of iron, 240 feet long, and nearly new. When captured, she was attempting to run into the harbor of Savannah, and had got almost within range of the guns of Fort Pulaski. A shell from a gun of the battery on Tybee Island exploded in the cabin of the *Lodona*, scattering things about in a manner that showed the destructive effect of shell. Fortunately for the officers, none of them were in the cabin at the time.

The subscriptions made to the Volunteer fund in Philadelphia are swelling every day. On Tuesday, independently of the subscriptions made by the Railroad Companies, they amounted to nearly $400,000. The separate subscriptions to different regiments will add about $100,000 more. The railroad subscriptions are $84,000. The city appropriation is $500,000. Thus nearly $1,100,000 has been given by the Government, the corporations and the citizens of Philadelphia, for the purpose of assisting the National Government in raising troops, and the contributions have not yet ceased.

The village of Horseheads, near Elmira, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night. But a single store was left standing in the town, and of the entire loss, which was $100,000, but $15,000 was insured.

The Stock Market was again buoyant yesterday, and prices generally higher than the best sales of Tuesday. The speculative movement was strongerst in the New-York and Western Railway Shares. National Securities, firm; Railway Bonds in large request at advancing prices; Gold rose ½ ₩ cent.; Exchange on London, 125¾@126 ₩ cent.

Freights are fairly active and firmer. Cotton is steady. Coffee is firm and more active for Rio. Molasses is steady and in moderate request. Rice is quiet, yet firm. Sugars are more active and are firmer for New-Orleans. Flour is in good demand and prices are a shade better. Rye Flour is steady. Corn Meal is firm and in active request. Wheat is firmer, owing to the meagre supply offering. Corn is in active demand and is firmer, but other kinds of Grain are without important change. Pork is in limited demand and is heavy. Beef is steady. Lard is firm. Cut Meats are steady. Bacon is dull, but is scarce and nominal. Butter and Cheese are scarce and firm.

Negro Brigades Through a Needle's Eye.—It will be observed that Gov. Andrew in the instructions (published elsewhere,) which he has issued for the enrollment of the militia of Massachusetts, preparatory to drafting, commands that "*all* [italics his,] citizens, white or colored, who, at the date of the order were between the ages of eighteen and forty-five," shall be included. We must say this strikes us as a bit of very artful dodging. The Order of the War Department furnishing the Governors with regulations for drafting, and in obedience to which Order, Gov. Andrew issues his instructions, provides that the enrollment shall embrace "all able-bodied *citizens*," etc., without any qualification of white or black, and this for the simple reason that blacks are *not* citizens of the United States. They *may*, however, be citizens of the individual States, (they are so in Massachusetts,) and hence, to avoid all ambiguity, the law on the national statute-book concerning drafting, expressly limits it to "able-bodied *white* male citizens." We observe, however, that, by a clerical error in the late order of instructions to the Governors, the adjective "white" is omitted.

At this needle's-eye Gov. Andrew eagerly rushes, and attempts to drag through, not a camel, merely, but a black elephant of enormous proportions. Horne Tooke, who was indicted for treason to the British Crown last century, used wittily to claim that he was the victim of "two prepositions and a conjunction." Andrew would make the Government the victim of a single adjective, or, we should rather say, the *lacuna* of an adjective.

We fail to see either the wisdom or the patriotism of this proceeding. The question of the employment of the blacks in a military capacity is one for the National Government to decide. The decision will be controlled by enlarged considerations of public policy, and by nothing else. It is not a matter, touching which the Governor of a State can foist on the Nation his individual notions, much less, when, to do it, he has to resort to the tricks of the pettifogger.

The Dog-Star as a Rebel Ally.

About a month ago, we gave an article from a Richmond paper which argued that in this war the rebels had achieved all their principal successes in the Summer months, and urged the Southern military leaders to push on the campaign everywhere while the hot weather lasted. Per contra, it argued that the Unionists had gained all their victories in the Winter months, and that our armies were best adapted to action during the cold term. In proof of the first proposition, Bull Run and Wilson's Creek last Summer, and the battles in the Shenandoah Valley and on the Peninsula this Summer, furnished evidence; while the score of great victories that glorified our arms last Winter and Spring, from Mill Spring down to the time of the destruction of Beauregard's army and the capture of New-Orleans, gave proof that our fortunate months were those in which the mercury in the thermometer was low. The war has not lasted long enough yet, and we hope it will not last long enough, to establish a fixed principle upon these facts. But it seemed plausible enough to suit a rebel's logic.

At all events, the present is the last of the Summer months, and a couple of weeks more will bring us to the luckier and cooler period which opens the American Fall. If the rebels do not win some wonderful victory before that time, and, indeed, whether they do or not, we think there is great likelihood that the theory will again find confirmation, and that in the approaching Fall and Winter they will suffer a series of defeats which will wind up Confederate existence.

About the time that Autumn sets in, too, our new and vast army will be ready to take the field. It makes but little odds whether the whole force of six hundred thousand men is raised by volunteering, or whether the draft has to be resorted to for part of it. The month of September will see it in battle array. After that time there are five or six months in which the weather in Virginia, South Carolina and the Gulf States is quite cool and healthy, in which there is no danger of yellow fever or malarious fevers, and in which our soldiers, well trained and hardy, will feel just like fighting. There may be bad roads in Virginia, as there was last Fall and Winter; but bad roads will not stop operations this year as it was said they did last. McClellan's and Pope's armies are much nearer Richmond now than our army was last Fall, and are both advancing toward it in lines where the state of the roads will make comparatively little difference. One of the main difficulties connected with the roads last year, too, is now in great measure obviated by the new orders providing for foraging and seizing supplies from the rebels. Formerly we could not advance a mile without setting in motion commissariat trains vast beyond anything ever known in war. But the crops of cereals in the South this year have been heavy; and the fertile lands of Virginia are said to have produced grain enough, and East Tennessee cattle and hogs enough, to feed the whole rebel army at Richmond; while throughout the far South, corn has very generally been planted in place of cotton. These supplies will be made available for our army, instead of the traitor army for which they were intended. Besides, as we said, we are now very close to Richmond, and when once that place is in our possession, not only will the railroads of the State be used, instead of horses and oxen, to drag supplies, but the James and York Rivers will furnish whatever additional transportation may be needed. In this respect our prospect this Fall is very different from what it was last year, when the line of advance was only from the Potomac.

By the time the cool weather sets in our iron-clad navy also will be afloat, and will be enabled to penetrate all the rivers of rebeldom, and strike terror and achieve success wherever it can float. The Mississippi River is still locked up, first, because we had no vessel that could cope with the rebel rams, and, secondly, because the heat in the vicinity of Vicksburgh was so intense, and sickness raged so terribly, that no land force could be sent down to operate against the contumacious town. Both these difficulties will soon be resolved by the action of nature and the Navy Department, and in the cool days coming we shall not only repossess the river by our fleet, but occupy the principal stragetic positions on its banks by our land forces.

Our great army of the Southwest is kept inactive just now, on account of the weather. It was thought imprudent to send the men of Indiana and Iowa into the swamps of Central Mississippi or Alabama, or down toward the Gulf of Mexico, in the torrid months of June, July or August; and all that was thought necessary was to drive and keep the rebels there until the heat toned down, when we can push them into the Gulf. It is evident that the days of their victories and maraudings there are now nigh gone.

Everywhere, and in every respect, our forces shall be ready for action when this last month of Summer passes away. Our enormous army and invulnerable navy will be in the field and on the wave; and the rebels will have lost their most valuable ally, and the one on which they have relied the most—the dog-star.

The chances of the rebels attempting much more in the short time that remains of this summer, are small. They lost the best chance they ever had, or will have, with the passing away of last month. McClellan, it would seem, they cannot attack; and Pope has just driven Stonewall Jackson back to, if not beyond, Gordonsville. Nowhere else can they do anything of any moment. The guerrilla raids in the Southwest are annoying enough; but by the incoming of the Fall the local militia of all the infested States will be thoroughly organized, and will take in hand the gorillas, and give them short shrift without trouble to the Government.

The prospect is that the rebel theory that the cooler half of the year is fatal to their arms, will find such confirmation this Fall and Winter that all further proof of its truth may forever be dispensed with.

The Chief Dangers of Going to War.

The most serious business before the peaceful communities of the loyal States is the filling up of the draft for 300,000 men, now made peremptory by the published orders from Washington. This work should be done with dignity and dispatch; and to the end that it may be a few suggestions will be offered:

Drafting is the fairest mode that can be resorted to for filling up the ranks of our armies. All citizens able to go to war owe an equal duty to defend the Government that protects them. Hitherto only the more patriotic and self-sacrificing have risked the dangers of battle. The careless, the selfish and the doubtfully loyal have not borne any of the burden of the fight. They have never intended to take part in it if they could avoid it. It is the draft only that will reach these classes. There is still a very large class of truly loyal men who could not easily go to war, however willing they may have been, and who perhaps have been even more useful at home. This latter class has always been willing to take the field whenever it was absolutely necessary; and the order of the draft shows that, in the opinion of the Government, that time has come. The draft, then, works no hardship, disappoints no truly loyal man, and is a bugbear only to those classes that hesitate about doing anything to aid the nation in its struggle. So far, then, from meeting the draft with apprehension and unfriendliness, it should be received as a justifiable and welcome war measure.

It will undoubtedly prove very inconvenient for many thousands of citizens that will be drafted to leave their families and their business, and take the field at the present time. But the drafted man should remember that fully eight hundred thousand citizens have freely offered themselves to the Government, most of them for three years or during the war, before he was called upon at all to contribute his services. And further, that, under the draft, his term of service will expire in nine months, leaving the weight of National defence still upon the already overtaxed three years' volunteers. And yet not one of these men who have engaged to bear arms for three years was under any greater obligations to go to war than any one of those who will now be taken by draft.

There is a vague popular apprehension that to go to war is to be, almost necessarily, killed in battle, or maimed for life by shot or shell. It is true that war is a hazardous game, the sole aim of which is the destruction of life; and a man must accept that fact with a manly spirit in entering upon his career as a soldier. Yet it is also true, as the history of nearly all campaigns most fully proves, that death or wounds in battle is not the great peril of a soldier. He is in far more danger in morals and in body, from vice and from the diseases incident to camp life, than from the weapons of death in the enemy's hands.

The Sanitary Commission published a report recently on the comparative mortality among soldiers, from disease and from wounds received in battle, that is very surprising. It states that "the statistics of armies clearly reveal the fact that a much larger number of soldiers die from disease resulting from unfavorable hygienic circumstances than from wounds inflicted in battle." And many instances are given in English and French military history to prove it. Sir David Brewster mentions that "the Ninety-second Regiment lost more officers and men in four months from the climate of Jamaica than by the hand of the enemy, in an active war of twenty-two years, in the progress of which it was twenty-six times in battle." The whole number of officers and men sent to the east by the French during the period of two years (Crimean war) was 309,268. Of this number 200,000 were under treatment at the ambulances and hospitals, viz.: 50,000 for wounds and 150,000 for diseases. Scrive, an intelligent investigator, writes: "The losses occasioned by the most murderous battles do not equal one-fourth of the total losses to which an army is ordinarily subjected." In the large French army of 309,268 sent to the Crimea, as before stated, there were 69,229 deaths. Of these, only 7,500 were killed on the battle-field, or not afterward heard from. Thus there were *eight* deaths from other causes in this brave and world-renowned French army, where there was *one* death in battle.

We remind the public of these facts, not to give them the idea that war is not a dangerous and bloody business, but to assure them that its perils in battle are greatly exaggerated, its chief dangers but imperfectly understood, and that the citizen going to war has his life and bodily health in his own hands to a very great extent. He is in three times as much danger from his own imprudence or his commanding officer's neglect, as he is from the murderous engines of the enemy. If our conscript friends will bear these facts in mind, and give good care to cleanliness and diet, observing such intelligent instructions on the subject as are now accessible to all, their chances of escape from all injury, and of safe return home after an honorable service, will greatly exceed the risks of their death or wounding in battle.

Volunteering vs. Intervention.—The letter of our London correspondent, published yesterday, in allusion to the mutterings of intervention, said: "If the 300,000 volunteers called for by the Government are promptly raised, intervention will be indefinitely postponed. Or if the Government gives a demonstration of its power by a successful conscription, it will have the same effect." That the opinion of our English critics was that we would *not* be able to make these demonstrations of our power, is placed beyond a doubt by the subjoined, from a leader in the London *Times*, which we may regard as the latest and choicest of all its prophecies:

> "If this war is to go on, the immense levy ordered by the President must be actually made. The 300,000 men must be forthcoming if Virginia is to be conquered, or if even Tennessee is to be held. *But they will not be forthcoming.* Drafting for service, or, in other words, a conscription, was talked about; *but we should think it would be only talked about.* The scheme of a forcible levy of troops in a republic to subjugate and hold down another republic, is one that will hardly be seriously proposed, even by the more fanatical of Mr. Lincoln's advisers. All now, therefore, depends on the enlistment that is going on under the President's proclamation. *If this fails, then all is over,* and after a few months the independence of the South must be acknowledged, as it might have been with profit a twelvemonth ago."

Now, what are the facts? In less than six weeks "the immense levy ordered by the President" is nearly filled up, and the only question regarding the resort to conscription is whether we cannot get the *additional* 300,000 sooner by volunteering than by waiting to put into operation the machinery of drafting! When we come to tap *that* fountain we have a million of men springing forth. Is the "demonstration" sufficiently emphatic?

Breckinridge and Baton Rouge.

We very much fear that Ex-Vice-President and Brig.-Gen. Breckinridge has made a sad bungle of his attack upon Baton Rouge. At least his own reports of the affair do not read as if he achieved a victory which can be called substantial, or which will bring joy to the hearts of his masters at Richmond.

Tuesday, Aug. 5, was the day on which the Ex-Vice-President hoped to attain immortality. The *Arkansas* was to sail down the river, driving everything before her, and the Confederate forces were to march up in the rear of Baton Rouge and quietly bag the unresisting garrison. The plan certainly was a simple one, and easy of comprehension even by Mr. Breckinridge's intellect; but—the best laid schemes of mice and rebels go astray, and the derelictions of a ram, doubtless, cheated the ambitious General of the immortality which he expected to reach. The *Arkansas* did not find it convenient to go within less than fifty miles of Baton Rouge,—why, perhaps the gallant Porter of the *Essex* will tell us in due time, for it is well-known that it has been his special ambition to take this specimen of Confederate mutton by the horns; and that he has done so to some purpose is perfectly apparent. Indeed, despite the rebel reports of the destruction of the vessel, it would not be at all strange if an early arrival from New-Orleans should announce that this bell-wether of the Mississippi flock were on exhibition off the Crescent City.

However this may be, it is certain that the beast failed to come to time. Concurrent rumors, by way of Grenada, Miss., has it that the craft appeared upon the scene late in the afternoon of Tuesday, and turned the scale in favor of the Confederates; but rams have never been reputed to possess the number of lives which belong to animals of the feline species, and we must be permitted to doubt the statement, particularly as Breckinridge, who, it is reasonable to suppose, would have been informed of the occurrence, makes no allusion to it in his dispatch, which is dated Wednesday morning, ten miles from the scene of the conflict, which was terminated on the day preceding.

Unfortunately, one of Breckinridge's dispatches, that which first announced the result of his operations, is wanting, but the one which has come to hand furnishes abundant evidence that his success was not such as to cause his promotion to a full Generalship in the Confederate army. "No decisive result," he says, "was gained after my last dispatch;" logically, therefore, no "decisive result" could have been announced in the missing bulletin. Then no mention is made of prisoners or guns having been captured, and Generals who have achieved a decisive victory are not in the habit of retiring ten miles from the scene of their successes within less than twenty-four hours, especially when the occupation of the town which is attacked is the sole prize for which battle is offered; nor do they, under such circumstances, deem it necessary to add the gratuitous statement that they withdrew in good order.

Breckinridge's apology for this precipitate retreat is refreshingly ingenious. His regiments must be composed of inveterate "soakers," if they could not find sufficient water to slake their thirst in the Mississippi River, which flows immediately in front of the town which he asserts that he captured. The friends of Gen. Williams need not as yet mourn his death. If the rebel General Clark was captured and Col. Hunt killed, it would not be in character for Breckinridge to make a report without disposing of a National officer of equal rank. We may await intelligence from New-Orleans, confident of hearing that the *Arkansas* has been destroyed or captured, and that the garrison of Baton Rouge took refuge within their entrenchments, whence they gave the rebels, under the renegade Vice-President, such a chastisement that they will not soon attempt another assault upon the town.

Rebel Atrocities.—The correspondence, published this morning, between the rebel Gen. Lee and Gen. Halleck, in relation to our mode of dealing with traitors, ends very abruptly. Lee is not only false in his statements, but insulting in his language. He evidently only desires an opportunity of concealing the past atrocities of the rebel leaders, and continuing them in future. The rebels have hung Unionists in East Tennessee by the score, and butchered them all over the South by the hundred. And not into a single one of these cases has our Government made inquiry, or in any instance attempted retaliation. The blood of Gen. McCook, brutally murdered by the guerrillas whom Jeff. Davis has authorized and defended, was hardly cold when Lee was writing his insulting letter. And Buckner and half a dozen other rebel Generals had just arrived in Richmond, for whom the Secessionists had promised an exchange, but were even then in the act of swindling us about. There is nothing whatever, no reason and no argument, that will have any effect with these bad men but the quick crushing out of their bloody rebellion.

Promotion of Gen. Kearney.—The Government has done itself the honor of conferring the rank of Major-General of Volunteers upon Gen. Philip Kearney. No officer in the service has more thorough knowledge of military science, and no one has had half the experience. Gen. Kearney has served in Mexico, Algeria, and in Italy. Wherever he has served he has won universal applause for daring intrepidity. He is just the man to cope [illegible] authorities could do no more sensible thing than to organize a flying column, similar to that of the rebel leader, and give the command to Kearney. So furnished, and with ample discretion, he would soon give a splendid account of himself.

A Dangerous Principle Defended.

C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, made a speech, at Dayton, in which he held that the rebellion was the sole work of the "Abolitionists;" that it never could be suppressed by arms; and that the debt we were incurring in the war would crush the nation. In all of his propositions and arguments he held a tone very unfriendly to the Government in power, invoked the people to turn them out and put other men in office, and advised all men who preferred to stay at home and "suppress Abolitionism" to do so. Upon this record the *Tribune* demanded why Vallandigham should not be made to speak hereafter "behind prison bars."

Wendell Phillips, of Massachusetts, made a speech in which he held that the rebellion was the sole work of Slavery; that it was fought by our Government in Pro-Slavery interests, and would never be subdued; and that therefore "the sooner this republic was overthrown, and the corner-stone of a new one laid, the better." All this was calculated and intended (as Mr. Phillips is "a true, earnest man," see *Tribune*,) to turn men against their Government, stop their enlistment in its service, and make them seek its overthrow. On this record, we asked the *Tribune* how it regarded the offence of Mr. Phillips.

The *Tribune* in reply writes a great deal and says nothing to the point. It avers that we have asked its opinion on the "relative merits of Vallandigham and Phillips." We have done no such thing. We have asked its opinion point blank on the late speech of Phillips.

Its reply is curious and characteristic enough: Praise of Phillips' eloquence, learning and earnestness—moderate condemnation of his judgment for trying to raise an issue between "the Anti-Slavery cause and the Union or its Government," and the confident assertion that Jeff. Davis loves Vallandigham and hates Phillips. For, asks the *Tribune*, "Does any one doubt that if they were each to drop safely in Richmond to-morrow from a passing balloon, Vallandigham would be feasted and Phillips put to death?"

We are sorry to have to say that this last admirable point is not original with the *Tribune*, but was the donation of a generous outside friend, who put it to us several hours previously, *in totidem verbis*, in a private note. We did not then, however, nor do we now, since the *Tribune* is furnished with it, see it in the light of an argument. For granting that the fact would be as stated, that Phillips would be hung in Richmond and Vallandigham feasted, the *Tribune* will not assert that Phillips would be hung for his late speech against the President and the Republic, but would undoubtedly be complimented by his rebel hangman with the assurance that this last was the only sensible and fit speech he had ever made in all his long and (in rebel eyes) his wicked life.

So the *Tribune* gets no relief from its embarrassment, by entering unasked upon the canvass of the relative merits of Vallandigham and Phillips. As for the offence of Phillips, upon which alone we asked the *Tribune's* opinion, that paper says:

> "If Mr. Phillips has proposed to supersede our present Republic by *a new one*, it has been *solely with a view to getting rid of that monstrous and scandalous anomaly*, a boasted model Republic, wherein one man is absolute owner and master of other innocent men's wives and children," &c., &c., &c.

We know all the rest. In other words, if Mr. Phillips is preaching rebellion against the present Government of the United States, (as Jeff. Davis is doing,) it is because he regards it as "a monstrous and scandalous anomaly." The motive of Mr. Phillips, according to the *Tribune*, purges his offence of all guilt, and makes him "loyal to God and Man," whatever may be the hard letter of the law. Do we understand the *Tribune*? It is the principle we are after—not Wendell Phillips. The man may perish, or, what is more likely, go to preaching Unionism again. But the deadly evil of sanctifying treason by resting it on laudable motives, goes at the root of all Government and society, and we feel compelled, in the cause of both, to hold up the heresy to execration. If the *Tribune's* principle is defensible, then is robbery and murder blameless, provided we remove ungenerous men from the world, and from their goods give alms to the poor.

The Law Magazine and Mr. James on the New-York Bar.

The quarterly organ of the legal profession in England has, in its August number, returned to the subject of Mr. James, *apropos* of the meeting at the Astor House and the proceedings in the Supreme Court at the instance of the Law Institute of this City. Appending to reports of these an extract from the London *Gazette*, of the 15th July, announcing the revocation by Royal letters patent, of the appointment of Mr. James as one of the Queen's Counsel, the writer of the article thus comments on the probable issue of the affair:

> "The Law Institute had clearly no proofs at the time the Committee made its statement to the Court. Mr. James was not the man to make '[illegible] He denied on oath the acts laid to his charge [illegible] by the public meeting; and there were in fact proofs of the disbarment of him in England, [illegible] which also he denied to have taken effect legally. Any further action of the New-York Bar will be curious after the long vacation. The Law Institute had no other course for the honor of its bar than to test the merits of Mr. James' admission. We believe that the legal profession of no country contains a larger comparative number of men of integrity, talent and learning. They receive a special and superior education. Indeed, in both sections of the States, now rent asunder by an unhappy and doubtful civil war, the leaders of the Federal and secession parties are lawyers. From the formation of the Union to the present time the highest political administrative offices of the nation have been held by barristers. It is to the credit also of the bars of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, that some of their oldest and most eminent practicing members have recently published able protests against the suspension of [illegible] of *habeas corpus*, and the censorship of the Press. The lawyers of all times have been the principal creators and protectors of constitutional rights. When our legal brethren in America cease to guard the doors of admission to the profession of the law, and become indifferent to the moral character of its members, they will soon lose their high and just position."

Burning of a Cotton Mill.

Providence, R. I., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Shroeder's print-works, in East Greenwich, consisting of machinery and nearly twenty buildings, valued at $50,000, and containing 20,000 pieces of print-cloths, valued at $100,000, were destroyed by fire this morning. The goods were insured.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Army Movements in Progress.

Gen. Halleck's Plans Being Rapidly Elaborated.

Volunteering in the District of Columbia.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.

Important army movements, foreshadowed for the past week or two, are being carried out. The details of the movements cannot be given from here for several days, but it is believed that private letters from the army must let them out within a day or two. Gen. HALLECK's plans are being elaborated admirably, and thus far have met with entire success in every field of operations in Virginia. It is believed that the rebels will now make desperate efforts to effect a speedy concentration of their forces. They will have to be very quick if they expect to accomplish anything by it. Public confidence here has risen rapidly as the plans become apparent.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

Councilman ORTON, of New-York, is here, consulting with the War Department in relation to drafting. The fact that New-York City has, from first to last, furnished more than her quota, he says, should be considered in making the requisition for the nine months men.

A RECOMMENDATION.

To-day, Secretary SEWARD formally recommended to the employes in his Department that they furnish as many soldiers for the war as there are persons therein fit for duty below the age of forty-five. Of the entire number fifteen are capable for this purpose.

The Secretary, at the same time, pledged himself to furnish three substitutes. The clerks promptly responded, and it is understood that ten or eleven men have already been supplied by them, either personally or by substitute. The remainder to complete the quota will, doubtless, soon be forthcoming. Two of the clerks will leave Washington to enter the service elsewhere.

VOLUNTEERING IN THE DISTRICT.

Volunteering has begun in the District, under Secretary STANTON's order for one or more regiments here. It is believed that Secretary SEWARD's plan of putting Government employes to work in finding substitutes, or volunteering themselves, will be adopted in some other Departments, and that volunteers from this and other sources may obviate the necessity of a draft in the District.

THE BLOCKADE.

Complaints about the facility of running the blockade are not likely to last much longer. The navy will speedily have a large number of vessels from all sources, ready to add to the blockading squadrons.

GEN. BENHAM DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

Gen. BENHAM's name has been stricken from the rolls of the army. This may be regarded as the official judgment on his South Carolina performance. Several other officers have been recently dismissed.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The report that CASSIUS M. CLAY will return to St. Petersburgh is doubtless correct. He stated here yesterday that he could not enter the military service with any prospect of success. He did not agree with the policy that seemed likely to be adhered to by the Administration on the subject of Slavery, and should he enter the service, he would run a very great risk of being shelved like FREMONT. He would be glad to take a command were it not for this difficulty. It is supposed here that the energetic protests of many Kentuckians against his being sent to that department helped to convince him that neither the Administration nor the people of his own section were up to his views on the mode of treating Slavery in the conduct of the war. Mr. CLAY returned to New-York to-day.

MR. CORWIN'S RETURN FROM MEXICO.

Gov. CORWIN's friends here state that he is likely soon to return from Mexico, and are talking of a plan to have him returned to Congress again. He only went to Mexico to negotiate a treaty, and as the Senate is thought to have virtually rejected that, his friends think he will regard his work there as ended, and come home at once. He said when he went out that he did not expect to be gone more than a year.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is here, and has been closeted with Mr. STANTON to-day.

ASSIGNED TO BANKS' CORPS.

Quartermaster ENGLE, of Gen. CASEY's Staff, has been assigned to duty with Gen. BANK's Corps.

GEN. BLENKER TO SUCCEED GEN. M'COOK.

Gen. BLENKER's Quartermaster stated, to-day, that BLENKER was thought likely to be sent to the West, to succeed to the command of the murdered Gen. McCOOK.

GEN. AUGER.

Gen. AUGER proceeds to his home in Western New-York to-morrow to recover from his wound.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

A prominent merchant, resident in Boston, who has been spending a few days in this city, during which time he has manifested deep interest in the welfare of the sick and wounded soldiers here, to-day placed in Mrs. President LINCOLN's hands $1,000, to be appropriated by her for the benefit of those in the military hospitals. He had observed the quiet and unostentatious manner in which Mrs. LINCOLN contributed to the comfort of the suffering Union soldiers, and concluded to ask the privilege of placing the amount named in her hands, believing that in no other way would the money be better or more judiciously appropriated. The charge was promptly and cheerfully accepted.

SEARCH AFTER REBEL RECRUITS.

Last night a patrol from the New-York Cavalry, under Lieut. HOLMES, entered Rockville, Maryland, and finding a man named PERRIE TRAIL about leaving the village under suspicious circumstances, questioned him, but he would give no satisfactory account of himself or take the oath of allegiance. TRAIL attempted to shoot one of the guards, in whose charge he was placed. He was brought to the Provost-Marshal's office this morning and sent to the old Capitol.

The guard also searched the house of W. V. BONIE, and found thirty-one rifles and old muskets with accoutrements, the plates bearing the Maryland coat-of-arms.

Evidence was obtained that there had been a rebel recruiting office in the village, from which several recruits had been forwarded South.

REED'S INVENTION OF PLATING VESSELS ADOPTED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The French Board of Admiralty has recently been engaged in examining the new process of plating iron-clad vessels, invented by Capt. REED, and bought and adopted by the English Admiralty. The invention has been found so superior to all previous systems, that the French Board is said to have advised the French Government to treat with Mr. REED for the purchase and use of his process.

THE CONSTITUTIONNEL AND THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

The *Constitutionnel* having, in one of its late issues, spoken of the Orleans Princes as if they had left the National army before the great battle in front of Richmond, Mr. PROCHER, agent of the House of Orleans at Paris, has just written a letter to the editor of that paper, in which he states the true motives of the departure of the Princes. He says that both the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres having been sick with fever for several weeks, had made preparations to go back home on the 24th of June, when they heard that an engagement was near at hand between the Union army and the Confederates. They then decided to postpone their departure, and participated in all the [illegible] as Aid-de-Camp of Gen. McClellan, [illegible] the struggle was at an end.

NOMINATION OF THE COUNT OF MONTHOLON TO THE RANK OF MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO MEXICO.

Several French and English papers have recently announced that Count DE MONTHOLON, the Consul-General of France at New-York, had been appointed by the French Government to the place of Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, occupied by Mr. DE SALIGNY, who, it is said, has been suspended from his functions. It has been inferred from this fact that the French Government have departed from the idea of prosecuting the war, and that its dispositions now are to resume negotiations with JUAREZ and to make peace.

We are in position to state that this version is without any foundation. The nomination of M. DE MONTHOLON to that post was made about a year ago, at the time of his late visit to France, in view of M. DE SALIGNY's resignation, whose long services had entitled him to his retirement. This fact has then nothing to do with the policy of the French Government toward Mexico. It is to be supposed that this policy, indorsed as it has been by a vote of confidence of the French Houses and by a grant of fifteen millions of francs for the prosecution of the war, will not deviate from until the capital of Mexico is in possession of the French army.

BANKS OF ISSUE.

The following are the only regular Banks of issue in the District of Columbia, and whose notes are received as bankable, namely: The Bank of the Metropolis, the Bank of Washington the Patriotic Bank of Washington, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and the Bank of Commerce, of Georgetown. This information is given for the protection of the distant public.

DEAD LETTERS.

An Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, authorized the Postmaster-General to return all dead letters, "Except those containing circulars and other worthless matter, to their writers, whenever their names can be ascertained, and to employ for that purpose not exceeding twenty-five additional clerks, at an average salary of $800 per annum, provided that he is satisfied that the receipts for dead letter postage will amount to a sum sufficient to pay the aggregate compensation of the said clerks."

Under the provisions of this act the whole number of dead letters not containing valuable inclosures sent out within six months, ended August 1, was 476,703. Of these, 52,455 were returned because not called for; 9,658 were returned because refused; 2,839 were returned because writers moved away; 19,634 were returned because not known or found; 309 were returned because gone to war; 249 were returned because absent; and 863 were returned for various other causes; making whole number returned, 76,998; leaving number actually delivered, 399,705.

The whole amount of postage received on these letters, at six cents each, $23,982 30; deduct expenses incurred in sending them out, $10,000 30; and there remains a gross revenue to the Department of $13,982 30. Out of this sum postmasters will receive fifty per cent. for commissions on postages collected, $11,991 15, which would leave a net profit to the Department, for six months, of $1,991 15, being at the rate of nearly $4,000 per annum.

In addition to the above, the following letters and packages were sent out to the writers or owners during the same period, viz: 41,151 letters held for postage; 5,709 letters, containing money to the value of $23,605 54: 4,418 letters containing negotiable and other valuable papers: 4,100 packages of jewelry and of daguerreotypes. Total, 55,378, which added to 476,703 ordinary dead-letters, makes the entire number sent out for delivery to writers and owners during one-half year, 532,081.

It was stated in the last annual report of the Postmaster-General that "about 2,500,000 dead letters are annually received," and it was estimated that, excluding letters without the signature or address of the writer, and those containing circulars and manifestly worthless matter, 1,500,000, or three-fifths, could be returned to the post-office of the writer.

It appears, however, that during six months past, out of 1,200,000 dead letters received at the Department, but 532,081, being less than one half, were susceptible of such return.

The large number of letters written by persons in the military service of the United States, whose locality could not be ascertained, contributed very considerably to this result, but the proportion of ordinary dead letters which cannot, or should not, be restored to the writers, is found to be much greater than was anticipated before making the experiment.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed, under the act of July 15, the following officers, to constitute the board to examine into the report on the relative fitness and capacity for use as a Government navy-yard of League Island, in the Delaware River, the harbor of New-London, Conn., and the waters of Narragansett Bay, Mass.—viz.: Rear-Admiral Silas H. Stringham, Commodore Wm. H. Gardner and Capts. John Marston and S. J. Van Brunt, and also Prof. Bache and W. P. S. Sanger, Esq., Civil Engineer. They meet at New-London, Conn., on the 19th inst.

NAVAL ORDER.

Acting Assistant Paymaster GEORGE C. BORDMAN has been ordered to the steamer *Norwich*; Acting Assistant Paymaster SAMUEL P. M. WARNELL has been ordered to the gunboat *Kineo*; Acting Assistant Paymaster W. E. FOSTER has been ordered to the steamer *Clifton*; EDWARD F. CLIFTON, of Vermont, has been appointed Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the steamer *Connecticut*; FREDERICK D. STUART, of New-York, Third Assistant Engineer, ordered to the James River flotilla.

AMERICAN PORK IN SWEDEN.

Advices received from Stockholm, under date of July 18, state that American pork is in great demand, and preferred to Russian. It is admitted into Sweden duty free. Common sides and shoulders, from Indiana and Illinois, sell freely at 10 cents; smoked hams at 20 cents. There is ready sale also for resin and leaf tobacco. The former pays a duty of 1¼ cents per pound—the latter 5 cents per pound. The grain crops are short. Wheat, good quality, brings $1 85: rye, $1 40, and oats 37 cents. All kinds of grain are admitted duty free.

CONVALESCENTS RETURNING TO THE ARMY.

Large numbers of convalescents are daily being discharged and returning to their regiments. Yesterday some forty were sent from St. Elizabeth Hospital across the Eastern Branch, to the Soldiers' Rest, preparatory to being sent to their regiments.

Acknowledgment.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army, desire to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:

August Belmont	$100	Mrs. Sidney Webster	$50 00
Winslow, Lanier & Co.	100	Miss Fish	10 00
Richard A. Palmer	25	Miss Julia K. Fish	5 00
Chas. T. Goodwin	25	Miss Susan L. R. Fish	5 00
R. Sands Tucker	25	Nicholas Fish	5 00
R. Mortimer	25	Hamilton S. Fish	3 00
Mrs. Taylor	10	Mrs. Baker	20 00
Miss Taylor	5	W. P. Griffen	25 00
Mrs. S. T.	10	Misses Dean	100 00
Mrs. Livingston	10	George D. Morgan	100 00
A Soldier's Daughter	1	Mrs. Howard Potter	50 00
Portageville, N. Y.	15	Belfast Union Relief Society	14 90
W. H. Whitney	5		
Mrs. Chas. R. Swords	50	German Evangelical Mission	87 00
Hamilton Fish	50		

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12.

From Barbados.

Correspondence of the Merchants' Exchange and News Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street.

Advices from Barbados to 29th ult., represent the weather as being very favorable, with copious showers of rain. The young cane crop looks green and very promising.

The sugar crop for the past year has been manufactured, and has exceeded expectation—being 45,000 hhds. sugar, with 7,592 puncheons, 413 hhds., and 890 bbls. molasses.

The accounts from Demerara are unfavorable—business was depressed. Weather sultry and showery. Cotton will be the staple this year and hereafter.

THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE.—We have ascertained on good authority that the statement which appeared in several papers, that the *Santee* and other vessels of the blockading squadron off Galveston, were not supplied properly with fresh provisions, is totally unfounded. It was also reported that the supply steamers have been loaded with sutlers' goods, to the exclusion of articles needed by the men, which were sold at exorbitant prices. This statement will at once appear incorrect, when it is remembered that no sutler is allowed to sell anything to the seamen or marines, and the goods which he has in charge is exclusively intended for officers.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI

The Repulse of Breckinridge at Baton Rouge.

A Report of his Subsequent Success and Capture of the Whole National Force.

RUMORS OF REBEL RAMS.

REBEL REPORTS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 10.

The *Bulletin* of this morning has advices from reliable sources which represent that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE attacked Baton Rouge on Tuesday last, and was repulsed, losing among the killed, Gen. CLARK, of Mississippi, and Col. HUNT, of Kentucky. BRECKENRIDGE attributes his defeat to the non-arrival of the ram *Arkansas*, which was to make a simultaneous attack on the National fleet with his land attack. The *Arkansas* arrived in the evening, and immediately assailed our fleet and destroyed two vessels, and severely damaged two, and drove the rest away. BRECKINRIDGE then renewed the attack from the land side, and is said to have captured the entire Federal force at Baton Rouge. It is also said that a large portion of VAN DORN's command is coöperating with BRECKINRIDGE for an immediate attack on New-Orleans.

It is also currently reported and credited at Helena that the rebels have completed the alteration of the *Star of the West*, which was up the Yazoo River, to a ram gunboat, and that she is now at Vicksburgh. She is called the *Richmond*, and clad with railroad iron and mounts 22 guns.

One of the ocean tugs, up the same river, is also completed and came out at the same time.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE FIGHT.

Dispatches to the Richmond Examiner.

MOBILE, Friday, Aug. 8.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Jackson, to-day, says: Gen. VAN DORN permits me to copy the following dispatches:

AMITE RIVER, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

About 1 o'clock this morning the Federal gunboats attacked the Confederate ram *Arkansas*. Messengers inform me that she fought them well for some time, inflicting great damage. She was then blown up by her crew. The messenger thinks they all escaped.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

COLLET'S RIVER, TEN MILES FROM BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

We occupied the whole of the town and the battle-field till evening, but no decisive result was gained after my last dispatch. There being no water between here and the Mississippi River compelled me to come here. I moved at my own time and in order. The *Arkansas* laid, with her machinery injured, fifty miles above the town all day yesterday. Her Commander sent me word last evening that he would try to get her up the river, and asked if it be possible to send him a boat to aid him. From the reports she is permanently unserviceable. We burned nearly all of their camps and a large amount of stores, and cut them up badly. *Gen. Williams and other prominent officers are killed.*

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Rumor says that Gen. Clark is a prisoner. Parties from the field say that our victory is complete. The ground was strewn with the dead and wounded.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 11.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 8th has a dispatch from Cumberland Gap, saying that there has been a battle between Generals RAINES and CARTER, resulting in the defeat of the latter, and the capture of the entire Union army, stores, &c. It is stated that 7,000 prisoners were taken. The same paper says that Gen. BUELL is in a precarious position.

These are rebel reports, and must be taken with grains of allowance.

The news from below is conflicting. From the *Appeal* we learn that BRECKINRIDGE attacked Baton Rouge with 3,000 men, and was repulsed. Gen. CLARKE, of the rebel army, was seriously wounded, but not killed, as previously reported. The National Gen. WILLIAMS is reported killed. After a fight of three hours, the rebels withdrew. BRECKINRIDGE's dispatch says the attack will be renewed, but no further mention is made of the affair.

The *Appeal* publishes a report of the blowing-up of the ram *Arkansas*, but is inclined to doubt it.

Rebel reports represent BUELL as having KIRBY SMITH in front, with POLK and BRAGG in his rear.

It is openly stated that VAN DORN and BRECKINRIDGE are combining their forces for an attack on New-Orleans, and it is intimated below that it will not long be delayed.

NAVY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The Navy Department has, within a few days, disposed of the sentences pronounced by the Court of Inquiry which sat at Boston, to investigate the charges preferred against Lieut.-Commanding DOTY, of the *Marion*: the Court convened at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the investigation of the *Daylight* affair; the Court which met at the Pierrepoint House, Brooklyn, for the trial of another naval commander, and the General Marine Court-Martial which convened at the Norfolk Navy-yard on the 17th ult. The decisions of the Courts in these several cases, and the action of the Department thereon, not having effected any important change in the *personnel* of the service, are not deemed of sufficient interest for publication.

The United States steamer *Maratanza*, which arrived at Baltimore some time since from the James River, is to be completed as soon as convenient for another cruise, and reported when ready. She will have a fine crew and, it is said, a guard of marines. Since her arrival at Baltimore no time has been lost in doing everything she needed. The *Maratanza* is one of the new navy vessels, and has turned out completely successful.

Recruiting for the regular army has undergone a slight change for the better since the receipt of the order guaranteeing $25 bounty to recruits. The heroic part taken by the regulars in the late battles on the Peninsula is already having a good effect on enlistments. Several offices, however, have been closed, by orders from Washington. Detachments of men from Buffalo, Rochester and other neighboring places arrive every few days at Governor's Island; and from more distant regions at Fort Hamilton, where the Twelfth (new) Infantry is endeavoring to complete its second battalion.

The following steamers have been captured by United States vessels since the commencement of the rebellion:

Name.	Where captured.	Cargo.	Nation.
Calhoun	Off the Mississippi	Assorted	English.
Wallar	Mississippi Sound	Tar and resin	Rebel.
Lewis	Mississippi Sound	Tar and resin	Rebel.
Florida	St. Andrew's Bay	Cotton	Rebel.
Magnolia	Off Mobile	Cotton	Rebel.
Circassian	Off Cuba	Assorted	Rebel.
Havana	Destroyed	Assorted	Rebel.
Ann	Off Fort Morgan	Powder & arms	English.
Adela	Off Abaco	Unknown	English.
Swann	Off Cuba	Cotton, &c	Rebel.
Reliance	Off Abaco	Cotton	Rebel.
Bermuda	Off Abaco	Powder & arms	English.
Ella Warley	Off Abaco	Unknown	Rebel.
Nassau	Off South Carolina	Assorted	English.
Stettin	Off South Carolina	Assorted	English.
Cambria	Off South Carolina	Assorted	English.
Memphis	Off South Carolina	Cotton	English.
Tubal Cain	Off South Carolina	Arms, &c	English.
Ladona	Off South Carolina	Unknown	English.
Planter	Off Charleston	Arms	Rebel.

The following are, so far as ordered, the officers of the *New Ironsides*:

Lieut.-Commander, J. L. DAVIS; Midshipman, (as Acting-Master) F. J. HIGGINSON; Acting-Assistant-Surgeon, PASSOMER TREADWELL; Acting-Assistant-Paymaster, H. A. TANNER; Boatswain, THOMAS BENNETT; Gunner, H. HAMILTON, Carpenter, L. WENTWORTH; Sailmaker, J. A. BUDRALL.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 369, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—Important Orders from Secretary Stanton—Drafting not to be Easily Eluded—Effect of the Orders—An Adequate Supply of Arms for the new Troops, &c., &c.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY—Interesting Details of the late Battle between Banks and Jackson [illegible] dollars.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY—Our Forces Again Assuming the Offensive—The Rebels in Doubt.

EDWARD EVERETT'S SPEECH ON THE WAR.

CONCERNING DRAFTING AGAIN—A Complete Exposition of the Law—Who are Exempt and Who are Not.

EUROPEAN NEWS—With Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondents Abroad, and Extracts from our Foreign Exchanges.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE from all the Different Commands and Departments.

THE BURNING OF THE GOLDEN GATE—Full Particulars, with List of Passengers Saved and Lost.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number well worthy of saving for future reference.

Great Fire!!
IN PHILADELPHIA!
HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN THE CHAMPION!

PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1862.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut-street:

GENTS: On Friday, the 8th inst, I was so unfortunate as to have my Planing Mills totally destroyed by fire, together with their contents, the machinery being melted by the intensity of the heat; in fact, the only articles saved were contained in one of your invaluable Safes, which, although exposed to an intense heat for many hours, to my surprise and gratification, rendered up its contents in a perfect state of preservation; the brass plate on front of safe was melted.

Please send me one of your No. 2 Folding-door Safes to use until permanently situated, when I will make arrangements for a larger one. L. B. M. DOLBY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES.—The best and most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's new PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON, the only metal proof against a burglar's drill; also, HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE COMBINED, one Safe within another.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall;
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia;
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

DWELLING HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers and jewelry.

Ladies for Saratoga, Long Branch and the various watering-places, wishing their supply of Boots and Shoes for themselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Comfort.

Persons afflicted with Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaint will hail with delight J. C. RUSHTON'S Celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy, which has never failed in a single instance to give relief and effect a speedy cure. Prepared only by J. CLEMENT RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

MARRIED.

ALDERTON—GIBBINS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, HENRY ALDERTON, of England, to MARY AMELIA, daughter of the late Frederick Gibbins, of this City.

DIED

ABRAMS.—At Richfield Springs, JOHN D. ABRAMS, son of the late Charles W. Abrams, and late of the firm of Blackwell & Co., of this City.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Her. Bunce, No. 172 6th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, 14th inst.

ABRAMS.—At Richfield Springs, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, JOHN D. ABRAMS, merchant, of this City.

His funeral will take place from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 6th-av., this afternoon, at 3 P. M.

☞ Philadelphia and Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

AYRES.—At Pine Plains, on Saturday, Aug. 9, LIZZIE STEVENS, daughter of Carlton and Mary H. Ayres, aged 7 months and 24 days.

GLOVER.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 12, FRANCES DE LANCEY, infant daughter of R. O. Glover.

HOUSEWORTH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, MICHAEL HOUSEWORTH, aged 97.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

JANSEN.—Suddenly, at her late residence, No. 87 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, Mrs. ELIZABETH H., relict of the late Benjamin G. Jansen, in the 6th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral in Friday's *Times*.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, THOMAS MARTIN, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Edward and Andrew, and his sons-in-law, Peter Lynch and James Donohue, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 67 East 28th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, of typhoid fever, GEORGIE S., daughter of Rev. Dr. W. and Anne Jane Morris, aged 17 years, 9 months and 8 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 67 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn, on to-morrow, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

ODDIE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 13, FRANK, son of Orville and Victoria Oddie, aged 1 year, 6 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 55 1st-place, near Clinton-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SMITH.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Aug. 12, SIDNEY LORD, infant son of Edward and Elizabeth B. V. Smith, of this City.

SUYDAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 13, SARAH R. WYCKOFF, wife of Adrian M. Suydam, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Evergreen-av., near Woodbine, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 381.—Aug. 13, 1862.
63, 35, 38, 67, 11, 1, 12, 73, 24, 66, 50, 72, 25.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 382.—Aug. 13, 1862.
11, 67, 32, 36, 24, 70, 40, 55, 22, 68, 76, 43, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 329.—Aug. 13, 1862.
6, 21, 11, 14, 3, 9, 57, 20, 53, 66, 19, 45, 71.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 392.—Aug. 13, 1862.
5, 20, 25, 3, 37, 4, 64, 59, 76, 23, 41, 43, 13.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

A FAIR WARNING.—FOR THE PRESENT we shall continue to sell men's and boys' best 3 and 4-ply linen

COLLARS

at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (*warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50). Also, an immense stock, new styles, very rich, Paris

NECK TIES

positively at *just half* the usual prices. Splendid ties, both black and fancy, at 15, 25 and 35 cents. *Richest and most expensive ties imported, at 50 cents.* DEALERS SUPPLIED at prices which no other house in New-York can *possibly* name. Ladies' and gents' *pure linen* handkerchiefs. Ladies', from $1 to $4 50; gents', $2 to $6 per dozen. Suspenders, hosiery, gloves, under-shirts and drawers: *also, the best muslin shirt in New-York, at $2.* EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—We will send $10 worth or more to any part of the United States, the cash to be paid to the Express Company, *if the goods suit; if not, they can be returned by same express, at our expense.*

J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE.

Parties holding fifty or more Coupons on United States three-years' 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, due the 19th of August, are required to hand them in for examination at least three days prior to said date, with schedules of the denominations, numbers, &c. If they prefer it, they may do so at once. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at this office.

The Coupons (which should be numerically arranged) will be examined, and checks given out on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

MILITARY.

MONITORS—SECOND COMPANY.

The first company MONITORS having been raised in the unprecedented time of THREE DAYS, and more applications received, a second company has been organized to enlist only men of respectability, who will be governed by the same moral and social obligations as agreed to by the members of the first company. The time for enlistment is short, and no other opportunity will be offered for young men to secure so good associates.

Gen. Banks says: "A young man who can enlist and will not is too mean and low to be despised—a rebel is an angel in comparison."

HEADQUARTERS NO. 308 BROADWAY.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,

given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER.
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.

FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.

Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.

$13 to $23 pay in advance.
$2 hand money.

Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters,
No. 81 Nassau-st.
DANIEL C. MAYONEHAN, First Lieutenant.
J. H. GOODELL, Second Lieutenant.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down on passing muster.

Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.

JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.

Good tools will do good work.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS,
WM. GURNEY, (late of First United States Chasseurs,) Colonel Commanding.

GEORGE R. VERNON, (late of Seventh Regiment, National Guard,) having received authority from the Governor to organize a company, desires twenty-five more men to fill up the ranks. The Government and State Bounty will be SECURED to each man joining this regiment. It is intended to make this a first-class regiment, the officers having all been selected by Col. Gurney from the field.

Remember that all bounties cease when drafting commences: now this is your only chance. Promotions will be made from the ranks only.

For further particulars apply to
Lieut. GEORGE R. VERNON,
No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.
UNITED STATES-ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION,
No. 67 William, corner of Cedar-street.

This Association has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who may be drafted into the service of the United States under the recent order of the Secretary of War. Books are now open at the office No. 67 William-st., where all information will be given.

W. A. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

COL. GURNEY'S NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—The Produce Exchange Committee will pay an extra bounty of $10 to the first 300 men enlisting with this regiment. The bounty will be paid at headquarters, No. 814 Broadway, Mozart Hall.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TOWARD RAISING THE REGIMENT FOR THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: From 17th Ward, by Dr. Ramsey—Halstead, Chamberlin & Co., $60; D. H. Mace, $5; James B. Richards, $2; George W. Haight, $3; Thos. L. Brooks, $5; Hiram Merritt, $3; Anon. by Henry Wallace, $3; by Dr. Huell—Lewis Muller, $5; William Tilden & Nephew, $20; C. Eversly, $5; Christian Gunther, $5; Carl Thies, $2. From 10th Ward, by David Miller and P. F. Smith—Robert T. Haws, $100; Cape & Floyd, $25; Dr. August Weissman, $25; William Rauch, $25; Nathusius, Kugler & Morrison, $25; J. A. Smith, $10; John Hayward, $10; D. Waterman, $5; E. J. Maliett, $5; J. W. Shedden, $3; Union Man; $100. Total $441.—Aug. 8, 1862.

Charles Ferley and D. D. Wright—Wm. H. Webb, shipbuilder, foot of 6th-st., $500; Geo. W. Quintard, Morgan Iron Works, 9th-st., $300; Charles Cartes, proprietor of Telegraph Line of Stages, $200; Horatio Allen, President Novelty Iron Works, $300; J. A. Westervelt, shipbuilder, foot of Houston-st., $200; D. D. Westervelt, shipbuilder, foot of Houston-st., $200; Geo. Kitching, malt-house, 12th-st., $100; John English, shipbuilder, foot of 10th-st., $100; Philip Kelly, shipbuilder, foot of 10th-st., $25; John Parr, baker, No. 24 Avenue D, $25; James L. Stewart, Secretary Dry Dock Savings' Bank, $10; John A. Seaman, shipchandler, corner of 9th-st. and Avenue D, $10; Frederick Wagner, coal-dealer, foot of 3d-st., $10; J. Urquhart, accountant, with Wm. H. Webb, $5; E. S. Hedden, brass-founder, 12th-st., $5; H. Vantine, livery stable, 10th-st., $5.—Total, $1,985. Aug. 12, 1862.

From the Thirteenth Ward. By Charles Koster—Chas. Koster, $10; John Wessell, $2; James Boyle, $5; Wm. Humphrey, $5; E. K. Richards, $5; Geo. M. Klats, $20; B. Krascher & Co., $10; D. Ostersheat, $2; Wm. Gardner, $5; Frederick Whipps & Son, $20; F. W. Stapenhagen, $3; John Garing, $2; E. W. Larabus, $2; D. Fink, $5; John H. Docher, $3; Oden Holbrook, $5; W. Hartkapf, $3; John Rapp, $20; Nicholas Writbuer, $5; Richard Bullwinkle, $5; Sitick Nichols, $5; John Tweedle, Jr., & Co., $50; John Moss, $10; George W. Singham, $2; Steven Doty, $2; John Kirkwood, $2; Wm. H. Demott, $5; James B. Wilson, $5; Peter M. Dingall, $5; E. Woodruff, $2; A. Berger, $1; Henry Guess, $1; Luis Brandt, $1; P. Swado, 50 cents; J. Lauzer, 50 cents; R. Demand, 50 cents. By George Stringham—John Lindham, $10; B. Galliway, $3; Joseph Bachman, $5; John Martin, $5; Washington Thomas, $5; Dr. Starr, $5; George Killeen, $5; Cash, $2; Dr. Ryder, $5; Wm. Brumley, $3; E. B. Young, $3; Cash, $1; Cash, $1; Moses Mehrbach, $5; Mr. Murkewitz, $1; Thomas Connelly, $5; J. V. Bliven, $5; H. Combs, $3; Thomas Brown, $5; Rufus Martin, $5; Peter Miller, $50; G. Smith & F. Germain, $10; Mr. Brummel, $2; G. Eblinghausen, $10; Mr. Wittington, $5. By Epes E. Ellery—John F. Theal, $1; Wm. Summers, $1; A. Higginbotham, $1; J. H. Loaf, $1; Jeremiah Dung, $1; T. Kellner, $1; H. Maas, $1; A. Earlen, $1; Max Seliman, $1; T. H. Sarberg, $1; No. 58 Broome-st., $1; E. Brush, $1; T. Duryea, $1; E. E. and J. F. Ellery, $10; Chas. Merrill & Sons, $10; E. R. Jones, $10; Geo. Trust, $10; W. S. Carpenter, $10; James M. McCarbin, $5; John Pickford, $5; Chas. McGinnis, $5; James Morrow, $5; E. S. Nevins, $5; John Gaynor, $5; R. Dudgeon, $4; Kennedy & Alford, $3; Thos. H. Allison, $2; Henry Weiss, $2; Otto H. Coop, $2; John Mowbray, $2; F. Genus, $2; Wesley S. Roland, $2; John F. Emerson, $2; E. Grecnop, $1; T. Hydecker, $1; P. G. Passmore, $1; Charles Peath, $1; Alex. Robinson, $1; J. Cohn, $1; J. McNeil, $1; Chas. Pesenecker, $1; Theo. Bates, $1; James M. Jerry, $1; S. L. Kennedy, $1; David Tobias, $1; N. R. Vanwenkle, $1; L. Tuber, $1; E. J. McDonald, $1; J. B. Kodar, 50c.; Cash, 50c.—Total, $438 50. Total received to date—$2,914 50.

ALLAN HAY, Treasurer, No. 33 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BOUNTY.

TEN DOLLARS ADDITIONAL BOUNTY will be paid to the first one thousand men volunteering in the following regiments or brigades, now at the seat of war, on and after this date up to and including the 14th inst., as follows:

The first 300 in Gen. Sickles' Brigade.
The first 300 in Gen. Meagher's Brigade.
The first 200 in the 14th (Brooklyn) Regiment.
The first 200 in the 79th (Highland) Regiment.

Mr. L. W. STEVENSON will be at the U. S. Mustering Office, No. 79 White-st., from 10 A. M. until closing of office, to pay such bounty to recruits as aforesaid, so soon as they shall be regularly mustered into the service.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 62 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state toward early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command.

W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.—UNITED STATES ARMY SUBSTITUTE AND BANKING OFFICE.—The undersigned has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for a limited number of persons who may be drafted into the army of the United States under the last order of the Secretary of War.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Agent, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York, one door from Wall-st.

SUTLERS.—WE ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY you with Newspapers, Magazines, Stationery, Maps, Music, and Books of all kinds, at lowest rates. Send for our Price List. Also send in your orders. Would you add to the welfare and comfort of the patriotic soldier, give him books and papers to while away his leisure hours. Address A. WATROUS & CO., No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION FOR OFFICERS.—PERSONS desirous of entering the United States Army as officers can be instructed in their duties at the Military School, No. 108 Orange st., Brooklyn, Room No. 12.

N. B.—A Corps of Cadets, for thorough instruction in all the branches of a military education, is now being formed. Apply as above.

$15 IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR bounties will be given to a few good men who will enlist in the company (to be attached to the First Regiment Metropolitan Guard,) now being formed at the Central Park. Apply immediately to Capt. JOHN Y. GUYLER, at the Arsenal, 64th-st. and 5th-av., Central Park.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Offices, No. 15 3d-av.

NOTICE.

All those who want to go to Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join, at once, my regiment. The following letter will explain my position:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:

COLONEL: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments of infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.

Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE G. LYON,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.

My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.

The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to aid me in all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.

Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.

I have already over 500 men in camp.

ELIAS PEISSNER,
Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg.
Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 159 East Houston-st.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

An ex-officer of the United States Army would like to instruct a few gentlemen in Military Tactics. He can in a series of lessons fit them to become officers in the volunteer or militia service. Instruction privately or in classes, day or evening. Terms, $5 per course of lessons. Address Capt. A. O. Z., General Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CASEY'S INFANTRY TACTICS.

INFANTRY TACTICS FOR THE INSTRUCTION, EXERCISE AND MANŒUVRES OF THE SOLDIER, A COMPANY, LINE OF SKIRMISHERS, BATTALION, BRIGADE, OR CORPS D'ARMEE.

By Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY, U. S. Army.
In 3 volumes. Price $2 50.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1862.

The system of Infantry Tactics prepared by Brig.-Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. A., having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the Infantry of the armies of the United States, whether regular, volunteer, or militia, with the following modifications, viz.:

First—That portion which requires that two companies shall be permanently detached from the battalion as skirmishers, will be suspended.

Second—In Title First, Article First, the following will be substituted for paragraph six, viz.:

"A regiment is composed of ten companies, which will be habitually posted from right to left, in the following order: First, Sixth, Fourth, Ninth, Third, Eighth, Fifth, Tenth, Seventh, Second, according to the rank of Captains."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Sent free by mail, on receipt of price.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

VICTOR HUGO'S GREAT NOVEL.

LES MISERABLES.

A 12MO. EDITION.

Mr. CARLETON begs to announce that he has in preparation a new library edition of this celebrated French fiction,

IN ELEGANT DUODECIMO VOLUMES,

printed from entirely new set of stereotype plates.

The first part, FANTINE, will appear in a few days.

The Octavo edition will be continued as usual, in paper covers and cloth binding.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F.Y.S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the
UNITED STATES.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMBOAT and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE MADE OF HARD RUBBER

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES. By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

FIRE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.:

GENTS: My entire store and stock of goods were consumed in the fire of yesterday; but my books, contained in one of your safes, were entirely preserved, very much to my satisfaction, I can assure you. I should think the intense fire through which my safe passed would convince any skeptic of the reliability of your safes.

CHAS. W. BAKER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.:

GENTS: Our books and papers are all safe, having passed through the extremely hot fire of yesterday in one of your invaluable fire-proofs. After seeing our books and papers, no one will doubt the ability of your safes to preserve their contents in any fire. Our safe was on the second story, and fell through to the cellar, where it remained in the burning ruins 36 hours.

R. C. WEBB.

THE ABOVE WERE IN THE RECENT FIRE OF BEEKMAN AND WILLIAM STREETS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND SAFES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CIGAR DEPOT.

Manilla No. 2.	Havana Londres.
Manilla Cheroots No. 2.	Havana Canchas.
Principe.	Havana Regalia.
South American.	All kinds German [illegible]

Domestic, Clear Seed, Seed and Cuba, and [illegible] Havana, sold in quantities to suit, cheap for cash.

L. KELLNER, No. 91 Wi[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A VOICE FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD. Benefit of the Union Home and School. 76th-st. and [illegible]-av., first Floral Festival Exhibition, with [illegible] children, on THURSDAY EVENING, [illegible] For particulars see programme.

30,000 PERSONS CURED OF DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, [illegible] Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LI[illegible] It never fails. Only 25 cents. [illegible]

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Aug. 13, 1862—1 P. M.

PRESENT—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Brady—

Petition of property owners for a sewer in Minetta-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property owners on Fifty-third-street, to have gas-pipes or mains laid in said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Alderman Allen—

Bill of Seventh Regiment (National Guard) Band for music for parade in honor of the Prince of Wales, two hundred and fifty-one dollars....$251

Music for parade at funeral of Gen. Lyon, two hundred and fifty-one dollars.... 251

Total....$502

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That East Sixteenth-street be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Hugh O'Rourke, for the sum of two hundred dollars, for services in arranging and filing papers and documents in the First District Police Court, from May fifteenth to August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by order of the Justices of said Court, and charge the same to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Avenue B, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be renumbered under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby requested to inform this Board, by their next meeting, whether the appointment of Joseph McGuire, Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Joseph B. Tulley, resigned, would be legal, there being already appointed by the Common Council one hundred and thirty-seven more Commissioners of Deeds than authorized by the Legislature.

Which was referred to Committee on Law Department.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That permission be, and it is hereby, granted to Charles Blake to erect a stand for a news dépôt on the northwest corner of East Broadway and Gouverneur-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Froment—2.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby directed to stop the further advertising for the building of the sewer in Grand-street, from Ridge to Sheriff-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of James Methodist Episcopal Mission Church in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, adjoining the Public School, under the direction of the Street-Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved to take up the Report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, on the Message from his Honor the Mayor, (calling the attention of the Common Council to the inadequacy of the defences of the Harbor of New-York, and recommending that an appropriation of one million dollars be made "for the construction of iron or iron-plated batteries and ships," as auxiliaries to the formidable and scientifically constructed fortifications now guarding the approaches to our harbor, with a view of making them absolutely impregnable,) and recommending the adoption of an ordinance to provide for "Increasing and Strengthening the Defences of the Harbor of the City of New-York," constituting John Dimon, Myers Cornell, Albert Cardozo, Andrew Carrigan, together with the Mayor and Comptroller, a Commission to be known as "the Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners of the City of New-York," who are authorized, under certain restrictions, to expend a sum not to exceed one million dollars, in carrying out the purpose of the ordinance, the money to be raised by the Comptroller on Bonds known as "The Harbor Defence Fund Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," &c.

Which was carried.

Alderman Dayton raised the point of order that the communication of the Mayor was never presented to this Board—that the report was signed by only five out of ten members of the Committee on National Affairs.

The President ruled the point of order to be not well taken.

Alderman Allen, as a question of privilege, stated that he had intended to sign the report, but had neglected to do so.

Alderman Boole moved that Alderman Allen be permitted at this time to sign said report.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the report be adopted.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

The ordinance attached to said report having been read,

Alderman Boole moved the adoption of the ordinance, and on such motion called the previous question.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question be now put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Frear, Allen, Froment—4.

The President thereupon stated the main question to be upon the motion to adopt said ordinance.

Which was carried on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Frear, Froment—3.

Alderman Mitchell moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on the second Monday in September, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for excavating cellar and repairing and painting house of Engine Company Number Twenty-two.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the necessary alterations and repairs to the house lately purchased by the Comptroller for the use of Hose Company Number Forty-seven.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton and Froment—2.

Report of Joint Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of Ten Thousand dollars be appropriated to each and every of the Militia Regiments from this City, which will reorganize, or volunteer, either for the war, or for nine months service, under the last order of the President to draft a reserve force of three hundred thousand; the said sum of ten thousand dollars to be paid to the Treasurer of the Regimental Fund of each and every such regiment, whenever such regiment shall have, completely organized, eight battalion companies, and the same have been duly mustered into the service of the United States. Also, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the before mentioned sum of Ten Thousand dollars, payable to the Treasurer of the Regimental Fund of every regiment that shall have complied with the conditions of the preceding resolution, on requisition signed by a majority of the Board of Officers.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley—14.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until the second Monday in September, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The Alden Type-Setting Machine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to request that you will correct an error made in an article written upon the "Alden Type-Setting and Distributing Machine," which appeared in yesterday's TIMES. You say that:

"In 'the distribution,' if the first letter be 'h,' the fingers which itch for a, b, c, d, e, f and g, will pass it by unheeding and swiftly; but, as the next pair comes, it darts from its place, seizes the 'h,' and carries it triumphantly by all the groves appointed for the *one hundred and fifty-three other characters*, and deposits it *invariably* in its proper channel, right side up and ready for setting."

This is a mistake. The "distributing conveyors," or "fingers," will take the *first* letter which presents itself, at the page of *dead matter*, and place it in the "alley" (equivalent to the ordinary box in the case) whereon it happens to belong, and without making a single error.

In composition, the movements of the "setting conveyors" correspond exactly with those of which you speak in *distribution*.

CHARLES C. YEATON.

No. 113 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

Unmarried Men Should be Drafted First.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In every European country, in case of a draft for soldiers, the greatest care is taken to draw first upon young and old unmarried men, who are not so great a loss to the community. It appears by the preparations made in this country to meet the late drafting orders from Washington, that no such humane and wise precautions have been taken. The conscription is to be the most sweeping and injudicious that ever took place, perhaps, in the world. This arrangement, if not modified by the War department, will produce a very unnecessary amount of suffering throughout the country. There are enough young unmarried men throughout the loyal North to fill twice or thrice over the quotas that will be required from each State under Secretary Stanton's call, without impressing into the service any man charged with the support of a little family. By drafting men of family an unnecessary burden will be thrown upon the public, and an amount of suffering, of which we can as yet form no estimate, will be occasioned. It is to be hoped the Government will look to this matter in time, and I trust you, Mr. Editor, will call attention to the subject editorially in the columns of your influential journal.

In connection with this subject I would also suggest the propriety of the police reporting the names of the able-bodied rowdies and corner loafers who have no local habitation, and are better fitted for military service than persons whose names are found in the directories or on the poll-lists.

PATER FAMILIAS.

LAW REPORTS.

A Novel Proceeding in Prize.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The United States vs. The Steamer Memphis,—This vessel, it will be recollected, under command of Donald Cruikshank, ran the blockade, at Charleston, with a valuable cargo, and while on her return voyage was captured and brought into this port.

Among other property found on board of her, was the following:

One chronometer, one chair, two bills of Exchange, one for £1,000, drawn by the Bank of Charleston on the Bank of Liverpool to the order of W. F. Moore, of Great Winchester-street, London, agent of the master; the other for £500, drawn by Fraser & Co., of Charleston, on Fraser, Trenholm & Co. to order of the same agent; one letter containing sundry drafts, letter in care of the captain, directed to Beverly Tucker, and one other letter directed to a lady.

A day or two since it seems that Cruikshank, upon his affidavit claimed that the above mentioned articles were his personal property, and upon a consent, applied for an order directing the Marshal to deliver the articles to him, and an order to that effect was filed. Before, however, the order was signed by the Judge, the District Attorney's attention was called to the matter, and now upon his affidavit the District Attorney moves to vacate the order, and consent. The Judge yesterday made an order directing the claimant to show cause why the order should not be vacated, and the matter is to be heard to-day at ten o'clock.

The following interesting points are supposed to be involved.

1. An English master having with the aid of a chronometer, run the blockade and the instrument coming into the possession of the Government, should it not be at once returned to the master, lest without it he would be unable to run the blockade a second time.

2. It appears by the letter in which the £500 draft was inclosed, that this was a present made to the master in Charleston by rebel citizens, in consideration of his valuable services in running the blockade, and it appearing that unless the draft be delivered to the master his services in aiding the rebellion will go unrewarded, shall not the District-Attorney at once consent that the master take the draft, and thus our Government in fact pay the Englishman £500 for getting his vessel into Charleston.

3. Has our Government the right to stop a rebel mail, especially if it contain letters addressed to agents of the rebellion engaged abroad in endeavoring to procure a recognition of the Confederacy.

4. If the rebels desire to remit to England pay for powder and balls by the hand of an Englishman, have we the right to stop the money, especially when it is probable that the powder and balls have been used to kill our soldiers.

5. A shipmaster being engaged in the trade of aiding the rebels, should not the tools of his trade be protected by our Courts and by consent delivered to the master on hi application.

Infant Recruits—Is the Oath Conclusive as to Age.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barbour.

The People ex rel. Charles H. Combes vs. Col. Warner and Capt. Carr.—The respondents are the Colonel and a Captain of the Fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, better known as Duryee's Zouaves, which is now recruiting in this City. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued to Col. Warner and Capt. Carr to produce the body of the relator's minor son, who, it is alleged, was induced to enlist in the Fifth Regiment, and to make oath that he was over eighteen years of age. Capt. Carr appeared on the return day, with the alledged minor, and stated that he knew nothing of the circumstances of the enlistment, except that relator's son applied at the recruiting office of the regiment, on Broadway and was regularly sworn as to his age, &c.

The Judge remarked that he had seen the decisions made by Judges Barnard and McCunn, to the effect that the oath of the infant was conclusive as to his age, and that no discharge could be granted on that ground; but as no copy of the law of Congress on which these decisions were based had come to his knowledge, and as on application to District Attorney Smith he could not learn that any law declaring such oath conclusive had been enacted, he must discharge the infant. The Judge also intimated a doubt as to whether the mere signing of the paper required of recruits could partake of the dignity of an oath.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Niles vs. *Price.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Cannon vs. *Nash.*—Motion granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862—6 P. M.

ASHES—Pots are firm and in moderate request at $6 81¼; Pearls are quiet and prices nominal.

COFFEE—Rio is in better request for consumption, and prices are firm; sales of 1,600 bags at 22½c., and several smaller lots at 21½c.@22¾c., for common to good. Other kinds are quiet, yet firm.

COTTON—The demand is fair and the market is firm. Sales of 1,350 bales, at 47½c.@48c. for Middling Uplands and Texas.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western and State Flour is more active, and with light receipts and less liberal offerings, the low grades are a shade firmer. Trade brands are also in better request and are firm. The sales are 21,400 bbls., at $4 85@$5 05 for Superfine State and Western; $5 15@$5 35 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 15@$5 25 for Extra State; $5 30@$5 45 for Fancy do.; $5 50@$5 55 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 60@$6 25 for Trade brands do. Canadian Flour is in fair demand and is firmer; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $5 20@$5 35 for the low grades of Extras, and $5 40@$6 25 for Trade brands. Southern Flour is firmer and in fair request, though the demand is less active; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $5 25@$5 90 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 for Trade brands. Rye Flour is steady and in moderate demand; sales of 200 bbls. at $3@$4 30. Corn Meal is more active and is firmer; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $3 30 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is poorly supplied and is firmer; the demand is fair, mainly for export, but the absence of a desirable assortment, the advance in freights and the enhanced prices asked restrict transactions materially. The supply of White is small, and choice is wanted for milling. The sales reach 145,450 bushels, and consist of 13,400 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 11@$1 18; 12,800 do. Racine Spring at $1 19@$1 21; 41,300 do. Milwaukee Club at $1 18@$1 23; 26,400 do. Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 23@$1 25; 6,700 do. choice Amber Green Bay at $1 28; 19,400 do. Red Western at $1 32@$1 35; 12,900 do. Amber do. at $1 36@$1 37; 750 do. new Red Southern Illinois (the first lot of the season, consigned to Messrs. SAGE & Co.,) at $1 38; 6,800 do. common White Indiana, at $1 34; 1,700 do. White Michigan, at $1 40@$142, and 3,300 do. White Kentucky, at $1 50@$1 54. Barley and Barley Malt are in light stock, and remain quiet and nominal. Oats are less active and a shade easier; sales of Western and Canadian at 47c.@49c., and State at 49c.@49½c. Rye is in better supply, and is somewhat heavy and in moderate request; sales of 2,000 bushels River, at 83c. Corn is in good demand for export and the trade, and is better, especially for sound; sales of 145,000 bushels, at 48c.@50c. for heated, 52c.@56½c. for Eastern mixed, and 57c.@58½c. for Shipping do.

HAY—The arrivals are light and the market is firm, the demand is fair for shipping and the trade; sales of 2,200 bales, at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 70c.@75c. for City use. Straw is in demand, at 50c.@55c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—The market is steady, the demand is moderate, but the supply is light and prices are steady; sales of 50 bales new, at 15c.@20c., as to quality.

MOLASSES—Is rather quiet, yet steady. Sales of 20 Hhds. English Island on private terms, and by auction 200 hhds. and 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 34c.@37c.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and less buoyant; sales of 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at $1 22½@$1 26 ⅌ gallon, cash.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is rather quiet and heavy, though the arrivals are light; sales of 870 bbls. at $9 87@$10 for Prime, and $11 25@$11 37 for Mess, and smaller lots from store at $11 50. Beef is in moderate request, but is firm. The arrivals continue small. Sales of 157 bbls. at $13 75@$14 for Plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12 for Extra. Beef Hams are dull. Bacon is scarce, dull and nominal in price. Cut Meats are steady and in fair demand; sales of 267 hhds. and tcs. at 3¾c.@4c. for Shoulders, and 5¾c.@6½c. for Hams. Lard is firm and in fair request; sales of 630 bbls. at 8¾c.@9¾c. Butter and Cheese are firm and in good request. The supply is small, especially for choice qualities.

RICE—The market is quiet, but steady, at previous rates.

SALT—The market is firm with a moderate inquiry; sales of 12,000 bushels Turks Island, at 33c.

SEEDS—The inquiry is fair for Clover Seed at the supply is light; sales of 250 bags, at 8¾c.@9c. Timothy Seed is held above the views of buyers; the last sales were at $2 for Prime. Rough Flaxseed is selling at $2@$2 15 ⅌ bushel of 56 ℔s.

SUGARS—Raw are in good request, especially New-Orleans, which is again ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. firmer, but foreign descriptions are unchanged. Sales of 1,900 hhds. at 8c.@8½c. for Cuba, 8½c.@11c. for New-Orleans, and 75 bxs. Havana at 8½c.@10c. By auction, 350 hhds. New-Orleans sold at 8⅝c.@11c., 4 months; 56 do., slightly damaged Cuba, at 7c., and 19 bbls. do. at 8c.

TALLOW—The market is well supplied, and the demand is moderate; sales of 50,000 ℔s. Eastern, at 10⅛c.; 40,000 ℔s. at 10c.; 10⅜c. for Western; and 10⅜c.@10⅝c. for City. Butchers' Association hold at 11c. cash. Rough fat is firm at 7c. cash.

WHISKY—The market is quiet, but the arrivals are moderate and prices are firmer. Sales of 200 bbls. Ohio at 31¼c.

WOOL—An active demand set in for foreign descriptions, immediately subsequent to our last weekly review, at full prices, but the market at the close is quiet, but firm for all kinds. Domestic fleeces are coming forward more freely ftom the interior of this State and the West, but most of the supplies are going into store, in anticipation of much higher rates—indeed some parties in the trade think that wools will reach 75c. ⅌ ℔., and their expectations may be realized probably. Most, if not all of the new clip, has now changed hands, and prices have rapidly advanced since the opening of the season, through unforeseen and eventful causes. At the opening of the Southern ports several months since, it was thought that Cotton would be shipped here in large quantities, but the lapse of time has proved otherwise, the inhabitants of the rebellious States of the South having preferred to apply the torch to it, and hence we have a Cotton famine, and prices are therefore higher than ever known before. The result is that manufacturers must supply their wants, in a great measure, with Wool, and prices have risen rapidly in sympathy with Cotton, and influenced by the great advance in exchange recently. The great number of men now in the army and navy has lessened the demand for Cotton and increased it for Woolen fabrics. The Woolen producers foresaw this, and the easy state of the Money market, some three months since, enabled them to obtain considerable funds from the banks to purchase the raw material, which they did liberally at very full prices. Those who sold then did well, but those who held on to it did, and will possibly do better. There is one peculiar circumstance connected with the market this season, and that is, that it is useless to sort or classify Wools. Coarse Wools bring several cents ⅌ ℔ more than the finest Saxony, and this description is scarce and wanted. California is quick of sale, and the supply of Pulled is limited and inadequate to the wants of the trade. The market is quite buoyant for all descriptions, yet prices of native Fleece are 3c.@5c. lower here than in Boston or Philadelphia. The sales are 60,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece, fine and coarse, and *vice versa*, at 51c.@58c.; 30,000 ℔s. Superfine and Extra pulled at 48c.@55c., the latter rate for Extra Country; 200 bales Cordova at 33c.; 350 do. Mediterranean at 32c.@40c.; 350 do. fine Chilian at 30c.@33c.; 200 do. unwashed Creole at 17c.@20c.; 153 do. washed do., 200 do. unwashed Morocco, 100 do. East India, and 250 do. Buenos Ayres on terms not disclosed, but known to be at very full rates.

FREIGHTS—Are fairly active and again firmer, especially for Grain to the British Isles. To Liverpool, the engagements are 48,000 bushels Wheat, at 11d.@12d., in bulk and bags, chiefly at 11½d.@12d.; 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 4d.@3s. 6d.; 500 tcs. Lard, at 37s. 6d.; 30 tons Lard Oil, at 37s. 6d. To London—3,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 10½d.@4s.; 50 tcs. Lard, at 40s.; 80 hhds. Tallow, at 37s. 6d.@40s.; 100 tons Oil Cake, at 40s. To Glasgow—13,000 bushels Wheat, at 13d. in bags. To Rotterdam—4,000 bushels Rye, at 13d. in bags. To Bristol—100 tons Oil Cake, at 38s. 6d. The Charters are a foreign brig to Cork with Wheat, at 14d. in bags; a foreign bark to London with Wheat, at 13d.; a vessel with some 40,000 bushels Grain to a direct port in Ireland, at 12d. in bulk and bags; and a vessel to Londonderry with Grain, at 12½d. in bulk and bags.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 7
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. —
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
FROM AMERICA.			
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Manchester* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,

TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 180 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WEBBING LOOMS FOR SALE.

The fixtures, machinery and looms of a webbing manufactory, including spooler, quillers, bobbins, &c., are offered for sale. Part of the looms are new all iron frame, and in good order and ready to go into immediate operation, with a brisk demand for the goods. Inquire of C. M. WOODRUFF, Newark, N. J.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—A TAPE-WEAVING FACTORY, for making all kinds of skirt tape and banding, all in good going order, in rear of No. 163 West 27th-st., third story; going by power.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CHECK ON BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 5,091, drawn by E. Caylus DeRuyter & Co., to the order of MOORE & HENRY, (unindorsed,) for $448 87-100. All parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitable rewarded by leaving the same at the office of MOORE & HENRY, No. 117 Wall-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.

No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

$150—FOR SALE.—SODA APPARATUS and bottling-machine, in good order. Inquire of WM GEE, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., soda-water machine manufactory.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,

will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

For information or circulars, address

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862.

Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on Sept. 16.

ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as abov will receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, 18th.

Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,

An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $38 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING Fort Edward, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 16.

C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or

H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,

Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.

☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.

REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll., Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Thirty-ninth Annual Session of this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862. All the Courses of Instruction will be given during the coming year, precisely as heretofore. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2, with an attendance undiminished by the war. It continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY.—FALL SESSION opens Sept. 10. Location pleasant, healthy; instruction thorough. References—Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President of Rutger's Fire Ins. Co., No. 176 Chatham-square, New-York; G. W. Morrison, Esq., Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway, New-York. J. B. NIXON, A. M.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FEMALE INSTITUTE, CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD, PRINCIPAL.—This school will reopen Sept. 25. For references or circulars apply to A. S. BARNES, No. 51 John-st., New-York, or address the Principal as above.

SCHOOL FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN WELL qualified to teach the classics and English, will hear of a good situation by addressing THOMAS FREEMAN, Caldwell, N. J. The proprietor proposes to retire from the business. The yearly income has averaged $1,150 for 14 years. $200 will secure the situation and furniture.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.,—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal,

Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 16. The attention of parents designing to educate daughters from home particularly invited.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHKILL Landing, on the Hudson—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 50 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1, Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT SESSION opens Sept. 4.—Superior advantages and accommodations at very low rates. Whole expense, $75 per half-yearly session. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE, WESTCHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 1, for children under the age of 12. For terms, &c., address Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.

LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 163 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y., commences Oct. 1. For circulars, address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,

The regular Academic Year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The first week will be spent in examining students and organizing classes.

A class will be formed in the science of Navigation for those wishing to fit themselves for the Quarter Deck. Opportunities for practice in seamanship will be provided when the number of nautical students warrant it.

Applicants are invited to visit Eagleswood. Access from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, (foot of Whitehall-st.,) at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M.; from Philadelphia by Camden and Amboy Railroad, (Walnut-st.,) at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. Circulars and information may be obtained at No. 27 Park-place.

MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor,
No. 27 Park-place, N. Y.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal, Eagleswood,
Perth Amboy, N. J.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PRINCIPAL FOR high school in a Western city—salary liberal, immediate application necessary; gentleman for English branches in private school in New-York City; gentleman for classics in boarding-school near New-York; gentleman for English and penmanship on the Hudson; lady for piano, singing and French, in female seminary on the Hudson; gentleman for classics, &c., in New-York; gentleman as tutor in the City; French lady for governess in the City—rudiments of piano required; gentleman and wife to take female seminary in Maryland; gentleman and wife for public school in New-Jersey; gentleman for French and military drill in Connecticut; Professor of military tactics and mathematics, at liberal salary—graduate of West Point preferred; organist for church near the City; superior teacher of classics for New-England; also, first-class teacher of mathematics; gentleman to take a flourishing academy in the West; gentleman for gymnastics and drawing; French or German lady for piano and drawing; gentleman for natural sciences; gentleman for military tactics in Western college.

Wanted to purchase, a young ladies' school.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

AS ASSISTANT TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A lady who has had a three years' training in a Massachusetts State Normal school, and five years' experience in teaching, subsequently, desires a situation as assistant or governess. Address F. MERRITT, Saxonville, Mass.

AS TEACHERS.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, experienced and successful teachers, wish an engagement as teachers, or as Principal and Preceptress in some Seminary. The best references given. Address Box No. 3,679 New-York Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and higher English branches; City reference and the highest testimonials given. Address H. S., Box 499 New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT.—About 20 acres of good land, good house and barn, and other buildings; nine acres planted with corn and potatoes and other things, with stock and farming implements; rest of the land in good grass. Price $2,000—$500 down. Two hours' ride from the City. Apply to W. ROTH, No. 400 6th-av., or the owner, A. LAMBERT, Holbrook Station, Long Island.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 54 ACRES, NEAR NEW-Brunswick, N. J., located in a very healthy spot. The buildings, fences and land are in first-rate order. All kinds of the best of fruit are on the same. This will be found well worthy the attention of those wanting such a place, as all is in thorough repair. Trains run to New-Brunswick at all hours. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN BELCHER, No. 63 Vesey-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM of 45 acres, within 21 miles of this City; has a nice house and most superb outbuildings; land under good cultivation; a very desirable place for a gentleman's family, or gardening purposes. Apply at the doctor's office, No. 60 White-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 35 feet square, with an addition on the kitchen, a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and three finished rooms in the attic; one and a half acres of ground, two cisterns, a never-failing well of excellent water; also, barn and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st., or on the premises. D. B. DENSLOW.

BUILDING PLOTS AND COTTAGES AT BERGEN.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 100 lots each, for sale; price $1,400 to $15,000. Also, building plots, from 2 to 30 city lots each; price $200 and upwards. Apply at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—HOUSE, barn, &c., (new,) with two acres, fruit in abundance, beautiful and healthy location, in New-Canaan, Conn., worth $3,800; great bargain offered. See painting at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, piano rooms.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE, A HOUSE and acre of ground; house two-story and attic, frame, filled in with brick and built in the best manner; situated in the most eligible part of the place. For terms, which are very easy, address Box No. 2,899 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, residing at No. 43 East 23d-st., near Madison-av., will let two or three furnished rooms, with full or partial board.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ROOMS WITH board, at No. 34 Willow-st. side entrance at No. 34 Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia, three minutes walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Bathing room in the house.

BOARD WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY FOR a daughter 15 years old, in a plain, private, respectable family. Board not to exceed $11 per month. Address M. M., Box No. 860 Post-office, giving address.

FAMILIES OR INDIVIDUALS DESIRING pleasant rooms, with or without meals, in a good locality, will find them at No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av. Hotel.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY.

Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., A FINELY furnished house, with stable and three acres of land, half in vegetable garden; plenty of fruit; finely situated, 12 minutes' walk from dépôt. Rent low. Inquire of J. A. WHIPPLE, No. 37 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIVATE family, in 28th-st., near 4th-av.; 13 rooms, with improvements, in perfect order. Apply to No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A respectable small family; near Stuyvesant-square preferred; rent must be low. Address, giving location and price, A. S. M., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—ANY PARTY HAVING a furnished house, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, can hear of a good tenant by addressing GEORGE WILLIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 512 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERMAN GIRL with good reference, wishes a situation as chamber or nursery-maid. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] Wooster-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or to do general housework; no objection to a short distance in the country; has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. [illegible] Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last employer's, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 4th-av., between Greene-st. and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 505 2d-av., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a good American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family. Apply for two days at No. 50 West Washington-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, by two neat, tidy girls, sisters, situations in the City or country; one as cook and laundress; does up linens in a magnificent style; understands meats and poultry; the other as waitress and chambermaid; wages, $6 and $7. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as good cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she understands her business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ACTIVE AND INDUSTRIOUS girl wants a situation; is a good plain cook, baker of bread, biscuit, &c., and excellent washer and ironer; is willing to go to the country; best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in both capacities. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 22 Prince-st., in the bakery.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; good City references; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as laundress or waitress; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 143 East 35th-st., for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as infant's nurse, or to take care of grown children; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; is obliging; has no objections to go into the country or to travel; is a good sewer; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 135 6th-av., second door off 10th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as wet nurse; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 239 Avenue B, corner of 14th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY a married woman as wet nurse, at her own residence, No. 146 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; can bring a baby up by hand; is willing, and obliging and kind to children; has 6 years of the best of City reference. Call or address No. 101 Waverly-place, corner of Macdougal-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress by a Protestant young woman lately come from Ireland, well educated in the English language; or would go as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; or can take care of an invalid lady. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear, on the first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist in chamberwork or to go to the country; refers to families of highest standing in this City for character and ability. Address SEAMSTRESS, at No. 203 East 23d-st., betweeen 1st and 2d avs., for three days.

AS KITCHEN SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young girl, to do kitchen work; is a good washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place, where she has lived for seven years. Call at No. 225 West 21st-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 28 East 29th-st., at Mr. Smith's coach factory, or a note for T. C., at the above place, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as coachman; has lived in some of the first-class families in this City for long services. The best of City references. Address B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A PROTESTANT MAN (single) wants a situation in the country as coachman; he can also do gardening, milking, and general farm work if required; eight years' references of ability, civility, &c., can be given if required. Call upon, or address, S. T., No. 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a married man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; is a steady and careful driver, and is a good vegetable gardener; can make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place, and has the best of City reference. Address P. McG., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young man, as coachman or gardener; has good reference. Address W. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman or groom or would help in a garden, by a young man that thoroughly understands the care of horses in the proper style; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Putnam House, Room No. 26, 4th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., or by note, COACHMAN, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a smart man as gardener, who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of early fruits and vegetables; understands the care of green and hot house plants; hot and cold graperies; the planting and pruning of fruit; is 15 years in this country; can come well recommended; has no objections to any part of the country; understands farming. Call at Mapes & Lockwood's, No. 23 Courtlandt-st., New-York, for HORTICUS BRITTANICUS.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a single young man who perfectly understands his business—such as various modes of forcing and forwarding plants, flowers and vegetables, under glass and in the open air, laying out of walks, pleasure-ground, &c.; also, taking care of horses and driving, or would be willing to make himself generally useful about a small place. Address G. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days. Best of City reference.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A GROOM and coachman, with 7 years' character from his last employer for capability, integrity, &c., is desirous of making an engagement with a private gentleman either in the City or country; he is a steady driver, and thoroughly understands his business; he also understands the care and management of fast horses. Apply to J. D. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A METHODIST SUNDAY school boy, between the ages of 12 and 14 years. Apply at the office of the *Methodist*, No. 114 Nassau-st., this (Thursday) morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED IN each State, to visit the principal cities and towns, and sell some new articles of Stationery, and other suitable goods for Schools and the trade. Address, with stamp, H., Box No. 4,509 Post-office, New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A QUICK, FIRST-rate job compositor, for the City; must be a young man, and quite steady. Address, stating salary expected, PRINTER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES,
and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS,
MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS,
MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

Continental Ins. Co.	$100	10 Home Ins. Co.	$100
Mech. & Traders' Ins.	25	200 Wall-st Ins. Co.	20
Pacific R. Co.	100	50 Adriatic Ins. Co.	25
W'mburgh City Ins.	50	10 Humboldt Ins. Co.	100
Cin., Ham. & D. R.		5 Union Bank	50
Stuyvesant Ins. Co.	25	5 Col. Marine Ins.	100
Resolute Ins. Co.	100	20 Indemnity Ins. Co.	100
N. Western Ins. Co.	50	40 Lorillard Ins.	25
30 Citizens' Bank	25		

$4,000 Sciota and Hocking Valley 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.

URWICK & KING, Agents.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON BONDS, Milwaukee and Watertown Bonds, Milwaukee City Bonds bought.

GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable 15th inst.

The transfer books will be closed till the 18th inst., inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company held August 8, 1862, a Dividend of Three per cent. was declared on common stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th.

A. H. FARLIN,
Treasurer and Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE AND THE WAR.

Applications immediately filed, if accepted by the Medical Examiners, will entitle the applicant to policies of insurance on the following terms, viz.:

On the 10th day of September the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will issue policies for the whole term of life, in sums not exceeding $3,000 on any one life, to all able-bodied, healthy men subject to military duty, at the usual rates of premium and 2½ per cent. extra for the chance of being drafted, and for actual service in the army.

Every person paying the Extra Premium of 2½ per cent. on the amount insured, will have the option of entering the service without further charge, thus providing for their families a handsome sum of money in case they fall in battle, or by disease. Or, in case they prefer to send a substitute, will be entitled to draw from the Company in money four times the amount of the Extra Premium paid. For instance: A person insured for $3,000 would pay to the Company as Extra Premium $75, and in case he is drafted, and prefers to send a substitute, he will receive $300 towards paying for one. A person insuring for $2,000 would pay an Extra Premium of $50, and receive $200.

Persons who may desire to insure for any larger sum than $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, and indicating at the time of insuring a determination to furnish a substitute in the event of being drafted, will, on the payment of the Extra Premium at the same rate, receive four times the sum thereof in money. The Extra Premium on $10,000 will be $250. They will draw $1,000. Applications for this kind of insurance should be made immediately, that the medical examinations may be carefully had on behalf of the Company, and before the time of drafting, as after that time the system will be in operation.

This rate of Extra Premium will only relate to draft No. 1, for 300,000 Militia between the ages of 18 and 45, ordered by the President. Should any further drafts be ordered, or any modification made, a new schedule of rates will be adopted.

Office 63 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building, Room No. 22.

NEW-YORK, August 11, 1862.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

There will be required about 400,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.

Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will set very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed, "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for supplying the following articles of lumber, viz.:

100,000 feet 2-inch spruce plank.
75,000 feet 1-inch pine boards.

The above lumber to be of good, merchantable quality, subject to inspection, and to be delivered on board such vessels as may be employed to transport it, which vessels will be placed at convenient locations for its shipment.

D. D. TOMPKINS, Asst. Quartermaster-Gen.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for one thousand (1,000) army wagons. Bidders will state the shortest time of delivery. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and those proposing to deliver them in the shortest time will have the preference. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, the whole to be delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection.

(Signed.) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, July 29, 1862.

DOMESTIC NITRE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office for supplying the navy with DOMESTIC NITRE, either crude or refined.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

Times and *Evening Post* please copy, and send bills and receipts in duplicate, with copy of advertisement, to the Navy Agent, Washington, D. C., for payment.

NEW-YORK, August 12, 1862.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE THE 17TH INST., 1,000 blue and 2,000 scarlet blankets; must be of pure wool, 67 inches wide and 75 inches long, and weigh three pounds each. The blue blankets to have an orange border three inches wide, three inches from the edge. The scarlet blankets to have a border of the same size, black. Blankets of these colors, nearly approximating to above description, may be purchased. Apply to S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance, No. 55 White-st., up stairs.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 23d instant, for supplying ship-chandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catharine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport: 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE DUTY OF PAYING THE REWARD for apprehension and delivery of deserters from the Volunteer service having been assigned to me, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the irregular arrests and detention, to give notice that no reward will be paid unless the certificate sets forth the regiment, letter of company, Captain commanding, and State in which the prisoner was enrolled. This certificate to be signed by a commissioned officer, who has been regularly mustered into the service of the United States

FRANK E. HOWE, A. S. M.,
No. 194 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

MEN WHO ARE FEEBLE, OLD TOO soon, or nervous, and those who wish not to become so, should all read the new book on the PHYSIOLOGY AND DERANGEMENTS OF THE MALE SYSTEM, by Dr. F. Hollick, author and lecturer. Ninety-eighth edition. Colored plates and wood cuts. 500 pages. Sent free by post, to any address, for $1. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours 10 to 2.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double-service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from $110 to $155

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
POTOMAC,
Capt. GEO. G. FLETCHER,
will leave pier No. 9, N. R., for New-Orleans, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock M.
For passage only, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER ...... SATURDAY, Aug. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, Aug. 30.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 16. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. I. VON SANTER, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.

The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves			
Christopher-st.	at 9¼,	12¾ and	3¼.
Spring-st.	at 9½,	12½ and	3½.
Dey-st.	at 9¾,	12¾ and	3¾.
Morris-st. Pier 4	at 10,	1 and	4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH-HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.

WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, dépôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; or which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.

27f-law6mTh*

EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell,)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS,
WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.

je19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.

JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.

jy24-law6m Th

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL,
WM. BRUCE, } Executors.

ap17-law6mTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on north side of Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Eventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.

July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

jy3-law14wTh.*

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
August 6, 1862.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir on TUESDAY, August 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WONDERFUL COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES.
THE WORLD NE'ER SAW THE LIKE!
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
THE RIVAL DWARFS.
The two smallest men ever known.
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY FREAK OF NATURE, and the most interesting and fascinating exhibition
EVER PRESENTED THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.
GEN. TOM THUMB'S FAME
is world-wide, having visited nearly every part of the globe, been petted by Royalty, Nobility, and Peasantry alike, and universally regarded with favor—even admiration.
COMMODORE NUTT,
an equally interesting, intelligent and fascinating
LITTLE SHRIMP OF HUMANITY,
has already acquired equal fame in America as the
SMALLEST MAN ALIVE,
and his various exhibitions been regarded with the highest favor by over One Million of the
PATRONS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.
These two extraordinary little men are
ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING,
and
GIVE SPECIAL PERFORMANCES,
daily at 11 o'clock forenoon and 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.
THE RIVAL MINIATURE EQUIPAGES
of these pigmies, consisting of four of the smallest ponies in the world and two of the smallest coaches, with little coachmen and footmen in livery, will promenade the streets and be seen near the Museum at 10½, 2 and 5 o'clock, daily.
A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY,
Consisting of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Kate Connor, Mr. J. E. Nagle, and Messrs. Haviland, Riley, and Anderson, is also engaged to give THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, the elegant Commedietta entitled
THE WIDOW OF PALERMO.
Yet with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission remains at
ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE IN TWO PIECES
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 14th.
To commence with the new roaring local piece,
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
MR. FLORENCE .... as .... BILL WILLIAMS
To conclude with the great burlesque,
EILY O'CONNOR.
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE ... as .... The Colleen Bawn
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE .. as .... Myles-na-Coppaleen

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
The coolest theatre in New-York.
SECOND WEEK AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE.
Crowds to witness the Child of the Age,
YOUNG AMERICA,
ON THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
Change of performance every evening.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, 1862,
Will be presented, second time, the Dramatic Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
GABRIEL as Pipo; Mons. MARZETTO as Jocko.
To conclude with
THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
A LA LEOTARD .... by .... YOUNG AMERICA.
The evening's entertainment will commence with, second time this season, the farce entitled
WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM.
With the exception of the Press NO FREE LIST.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
The coolest house and best entertainment in the City.
NEW FARCES AND INCREASED ATTRACTION!
GEORGE CHRISTY
and all his company appear nightly.
THURSDAY, Aug. 14, and every evening during the week, the laughable farce of
DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.
George Christy .... as .... Dulcimer Swipes.
The celebrated quartette—Reeve, Morland, Corwin and Bray. R. Sands, the greatest clog-dancer in the world.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
THE PANTOMIME OF SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD.
TENTH APPEARANCE OF M. DENIER.
TENTH APPEARANCE OF YOUNG MADIGAN.
TENTH APPEARANCE OF MASTER C. MADIGAN.
SENORITA CUBAS, THOMAS BAKER, THELEUR.
THE GREEK FIRE FOUNTAIN TO-NIGHT.
Admission to the three entertainments, 25 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY.

This superb collection of Paintings is again open for exhibition at the old Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. This is the finest Gallery of Paintings in the country. The pictures are all for sale. For any information in regard to price, terms, &c., address

JAS. W. WARD,
Secretary Inst. Art, No. 548 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
800 BALES COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge District Court of United States for Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 19,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FROM LAIMBEER'S WHARF, BROOKLYN,
597 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Andromeda.
192 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Magnolia.
19 HALF BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 POCKETS from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 ROUND BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
ALSO, A LOT OF HIDES,
500 STAVES.
Samples of cotton can be seen on Saturday, the 16th, at the office of Hiram Benner, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District Florida.

R. R. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL WILL SELL at No. 63 Ann-st., on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M., at the store of F. E. WELLINGTON, No. 63 Ann-st., up stairs, the entire stock of Messrs. CHARLES KEUTGEN & ERBEN, manufacturers, of Iserlohn, Germany, consisting of cornices, curtain-bands, pins, tassel-hooks and upholsterers hardware, partially damaged by water at the recent fire in Beekman and Ann sts., to be sold for account of whom it may concern, for cash, in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues ready on the morning of the sale.
Goods ready for examination on Wednesday.
Also, 300 dozen Walcott's patent button-hole cutters slightly damaged at the same fire.

JOHN HINDLE, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT PATERSON, N. J.—Will be sold, on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock, a convenient two-story and basement brick-front house and lot, No. 75 Ward-st., three or four minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. Also, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., sale of household furniture at the same place. By order of Mrs. P. BEGGS.

MILTON H. BURNS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, August 14, at 10½ o'clock, at Store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a desirable assortment of fresh city made and Eastern goods, suitable for city and country trade.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, washstands, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, bedsteads, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, mattresses, counter-cases, stoves, ice-cream freezers, crockery and glassware, &c.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

A SOPRANO SINGER—PUPIL OF MRS. SEGUIN, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a church choir. For further information apply to JARDINE & SON, Organ Factory, No. 100 White-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses, WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WANTED.—A LOT OF GOOD SECOND-HAND school furniture; single desks and chairs preferred. Address Box No. 1,531 New-York Post-office.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

A WAR MEETING IN HOBOKEN.

Speeches by Charles H. Winfield, Daniel E. Sickles, and Gen. Walbridge.

Judge Whiting Makes a Sensation Address---Lieut.-Col. Farnham Calls him to Account---A Scene.

One of the largest and most influential meetings ever held in Hoboken, took place last evening at Odd-Fellow's Hall. The room was crowded with an attentive and appreciative audience. Owing to the sickness of the Mayor, who had been requested to preside, the President of the City Councils, Mr. Maires, officiated as Chairman. Mr. Ogden was chosen Secretary.

Chas. H. Winfield, Esq., of Jersey City, was the first speaker. He took occasion to refute a slander that had been circulated, to the effect that New-Jersey was "secesh." He stigmatized it as a "lie" in most energetic terms. He cited the noble conduct of New-Jersey troops on recent battle-fields, as the best evidence that New-Jersey was loyal. His speech was received with great enthusiasm.

The Chair then announced that Lieut. Wirt was present and would be happy to receive recruits.

Hon. Daniel E. Sickels was now introduced to the meeting amid a most cordial testimonial of welcome. Cheer after cheer greeted him as he took the stand.

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. Sickles, after the immense cheering had subsided, said he did not hear from any source that he was expected to be present, until late in the day, and he had not expected to be able to attend. He had just returned from a long and laborious tour in Western New-York. Indeed his campaign for reinforcements had been not less arduous than the campaign on the Peninsula. He was here to testify to his homage for the objects of this meeting. He was here to make honorable mention of the brave service of the Jerseymen in the Excelsior Brigade. [Cheers.] At the time his command was organized, he had not the patronage of any State. Men came to him from Michigan, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, and New-Jersey. He was proud to call his command a Union Brigade. [Applause.] He received about 600 men from New Jersey. He knew enough to know that the soldier it was who won the victory. He would say that there were no nobler, braver or truer soldiers in the Army of the Potomac than the soldiers from New-Jersey. The Army of the Potomac had been vilified, and its unconquerable chief [three cheers for McClellan repeated] deserved well of the country. He knew that unjust criticisms and comments had been made. They had only to refresh their memories to know that cabals and cliques had been formed against the best Generals that ever lived. Even during the Revolution there were those who wanted to replace Washington with Gates, or even Arnold. It was claimed that McClellan—[cheers]—was too tardy and had not "dash"—a favorite word with those who never fight. [Applause.] For himself he preferred to fight under a General who had brains, and knew when and where and how to fight. [Great cheering.] McClellan, with but a column of the great army which he had created, had fought the rebels to their very doors, [applause,] and had gone as far as he could in prudence go. [Applause.] He was glad that New-Jersey was loyal, and would furnish her quota, not of conscripts, but of volunteers. [Great cheering]. This was not a war against individuals, or a crusade against property. It was not a war against institutions, however obnoxious, not a war of retaliation or revenge—but it was a war to crush rebellion—to maintain the Constitution and the laws, [cheers,] to restore the power of the Government, and the waving of the flag over the whole country. [Applause.] For such a man he enlisted. Such a war required men—many men. Where in any city in the South could such a meeting be convened to hear a soldier talk? There was a regiment of able-bodied men here, who of them had enlisted? [Not a voice answered.] Could none of them go?

A Voice—Take the Black Republicans—they made the war.

Gen. Sickles—Oh, my friend, that is a poor excuse for your not fighting—a miserable excuse. [Great confusion, cheers, and cries of put out the traitor.] Such a man is a fit subject for a draft. [Applause.] It is just such men who are trying to escape to Canada to avoid serving their country. [Applause.]

The Voice—That's a falsehood, Mr. Sickles, I don't run away.

Other Voices—"Take his name!" "Have him drafted!" "Put him out!"

Gen. Sickles continued, saying that such men had their utility, and he would make some use of the occurrence. He had found many men who were ready to interpose politics as a reason for not doing their duty. No one would accuse him of sympathy with the political party in power. He knew of none of the dominant power for which he had voted. He had his political opinions, and, at a proper time, he would express them. But when his former political associates said they would appeal to the sword, and fired on Fort Sumter, [applause,] he ceased to be a politician, and became a soldier. [Great cheering.] When peace should be restored by the subjugation of the rebels, all of us would be at liberty to resume our political discussions. Then they might criticise the cause of the war, the question whether men had proved faithful to their trust, and then the guilty would be punished. But now was not the time for the inquiry. Now all other considerations must be put aside except the duty of sustaining the Government, and putting down the rebellion which menaces our liberties. [Great applause.] He counseled his old political friends to remember how they regarded, in 1812 and in the war with Mexico, the men who failed to come up to the full measure of support of the Government in its hour of need. Let them remember the great responsibilities of the President and those in power. Let them hold the Government to economy and an absence of partizanship, and place confidence in those who prove worthy of their trust. He had not voted for the President, but, from a scrutiny of his acts, taking into consideration the difficulties with which he is surrounded, the numbers of the rebels, the scattered army and navy, the empty treasury, the jealous eyes of Europe, ready to send here a second Philip of Macedon to take advantage of our divisions—when he saw, in spite of all this, that the President had maintained the National dignity; that foreign intervention had been prevented; that the rebels had been put at bay in their own capital instead of menacing ours; that our army was to be doubled—large as it was; the sagacity, faithfulness, loyalty and justness of a patriotic President were made manifest [Applause.] Justice, truth and candor demanded that they should admit that Abraham Lincoln had proven himself a capable and able Chief Magistrate. [Applause.] In conclusion Mr. Sickles referred at length to the conduct of the gallant Jerseymen in this war. He counseled them by all the persuasive eloquence he could master, to fill up the old regiments—those which had been foremost in the battle, and were now with thinned ranks still facing the foe. He urged them to promptly comply with the call of the Government and all would be well, and concluded amid great applause.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge was next introduced.

SPEECH OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

Gen. Walbridge said it was cruel to obtrude a civilian in a time like this, when men were present who had been baptized in battle. Perhaps he was called because he had, when time sat lighter on his brow, been called to command, by as fine a body of men as ever existed, to do battle against old England if necessary. [Applause.] He was ready to do battle now should the exigency arise. [Cheers.] He was gratified at the eulogium that had been pronounced upon the President and his advisers, and the Generals, and especially the General who was the immediate commander of Gen. Sickles. He now called for cheers for the men in the ranks. [Energetic cheers.] But the practical question was now, Who would enlist in the armies of the Union?

A Voice—I will.

Gen. Walbridge—Come up here, my old friend. [A gentleman about fifty years of age came up on the stand amid great cheering.] Is it not a reflection on the young men of New-Jersey that this gentleman, old enough to be exempt, is the only volunteer? Men of family might be sure that those dependent upon them would get relief.

The Recruit—I do not want relief. [Laughter and applause.] I go any way, General.

Gen. Walbridge proceeded to speak of the prospects of foreign intervention. He said that if England and France should combine against us, we would go to Charleston by the way of London and Paris. [Great cheering.] When that contest came, how long would it be before Ireland, France and Venice would be free, and universal liberty reign throughout the world? [Applause.] It was for the would-be intermeddlers to say whether this rebellion should be let alone for us to conquer, or whether the torch of civil war should be lit all over the world. [Applause.] He was not now for finding fault with anybody, but for strengthening the Government now. Great God! 800,000 people, drawn from a population of 20,000,000, hemmed in their own capital for a year by the resources of 6,000,000! Oh, for some master mind to arise and lead us at once to victory. [Applause.] Such a result could not be long delayed. The Government had shown a disposition to do the right thing. He only hoped they would let the white men do the fighting, and the black man the digging. [Applause.] This contest should never end until that flag floated over every inch over which it floated when the war began. [Applause.] He believed that we, therefore, must not only meet our foes with equal numbers, but, superior in proportion to our superiority of population. But, we were actually in inferior numbers, and, if the call of the President was only responded to, we should announce to the world that a gallant and victorious army at home was ready to pay its respects to the interventionists abroad. [Applause.] Those who would be needed then could best go now and take a few lessons. [Applause.] The descendants of the men of Monmouth were needed now by every consideration that could animate honest, upright and patriotic men. Let them come forward and do their duty in sustaining the best Government that ever existed on the earth.

Gen. Walbridge's earnest manner and impassioned words drew forth repeated plaudits, and he was rewarded with three cheers at the close.

SPEECH OF JUDGE WHITING.

Judge Whiting said the time for talking had passed. The time for action had arrived. In the long vista of time we had been promised by our Southern brethren that the present condition of affairs would arrive. The South had presented to us only the question of subjugation or extermination. They discussed no other. They say they hate the Government and the Yankees; they will never come back in the Union. They will be exterminated rather than come back. What's the use of talking any more about it. [Applause.] He read, with regret, of the order of Secretary Stanton to prevent the renegades from running away. Let them go. We do not want to enlist cowards. If a man would run away from the draft he was not fit to be a soldier. [Applause.] If we had cowards and drunkards in the army the Southerners would whip us. [Applause.] For himself he was too old to go—they wouldn't take him. But he hadn't filed his exemption papers. [Laughter and applause,] and wouldn't. His son was in the army, and he had trod the sacred soil of Virginia to see him. The "sacred soil" [laughter] was indeed sacred now. [Laughter.] The question was now would men do their duty and sustain the Government? He was not here to laud anybody. He had no doubt that if the army was left to do its business, unmolested, the rebellion would be put down within twelve months. [Applause.] But the civil and military powers must not be mixed. Each must attend to its own particular business. The South was mad, and we insisted upon nothing but the enforcement of the laws. We must look to it that the President should call to account the man who had permitted the rebel officers—Buckner, Huger, &c.—to be given up under pretence of exchange for Union officers—while poor Corcoran was kept in prison for a year. [Applause.] The Government must turn over a new leaf before it could expect victory. [Applause.] If a movement was to be made, who knew it first? Jeff. Davis. [Applause.] We must root out the Secessionists in our Departments and in the army. [Applause.] What had been done with our splendid army? They had been decentralized—on the principle of the Constitution of the State of New-York. [Laughter.] The politicians had pursued this policy and decentralized the army. McClellan had been asked to guard a line of thirty miles and take Richmond with sixty thousand men. [Laughter.] He believed that in New-York, where there were many Secessionists, men should be compelled to take the oath of allegiance, join the army, or be sent to Fort Lafayette. [Applause.] In Washington they should clear out the secession women. He liked the ladies—at his age they could not do him much harm. [Laughter.] But, put them where they could not do harm. [Applause.] Then why did not they see to it that the rank and file were promoted. [Applause.] Not to have a man promoted to a Brigadier Generalship who had not a dog to follow him into the field. [Applause and laughter.] He had no doubt that a lawyer could be a good President as well as a good General. Gen. Sickles was a good General, but, he believed he would made a better President than Abraham Lincoln! Gen. Sickles would punish a man who gave up rebel officers and got in return only the promise that the Union officers would be returned. [Applause.] We want no niggers to fight the white man's battles. [Applause.] Let the darkey dig, cook, wash, and carry the musket for his white master, and when he sees the eye of the foe let him take the musket and shoot. [Applause.]

Judge Whiting continued at some length to find fault with the Government plan of conducting the war. He said that when such men as Wendell Phillips were allowed to boast that they had been disunionists for forty years, he supposed he ran no risk of arrest for telling a little plain truth here.

A Voice—Is the President responsible for what those men do?

Judge Whiting—He is responsible for letting them go on unmolested. [Applause.] The Judge continued to aver that Cheever, Phillips and Greeley ought to be in Fort Lafayette, and again censured the President for not calling Adjutant-Gen. Thomas to account for giving up the rebel officers, when the Union officers were still held as prisoners.

Lieut.-Col. Farnham, of the Excelsior Brigade, who has just recovered from severe wounds received at the battle of Williamsburgh, and who was present on the stand, here rose, and declared that he would not listen quietly, while the Government was denounced, and his superior officer maligned. He did not come here to hear anybody talk politics, or to dissuade men from enlisting. [Great confusion.]

Judge Whiting replied that he was not denouncing the Government. He was as loyal, and had spent as much blood and treasure to sustain the Government as his friend Col. Farnham. He took it that the first duty of a soldier was coolness.

Col. Farnham—I know the duties of a soldier and you don't.

Judge Whiting said he had never called the President a broomstick or a turtle as Phillips had. He proceeded to detail the patriotic services of himself and his boy. The latter had voted against Lincoln and gone to the war, and two young men, who at the same time voted for Lincoln, staid at home. His son had never asked a furlough, and said, "As long as my country asks my service I will never ask a furlough."

Lieut.-Col. Farnham, evidently deeming this an insinuation, in view of his absence from his regiment, briefly stated (amid great confusion) that he was absent only because he was wounded, and in obedience to the command of his superior officer. He had fought in this war from its commencement, in the Mexican war, and in every war for liberty where he could obtain a chance. He was here as a recruiting officer, and any man who interfered with recruiting the decimated ranks of the army was a traitor, and it was his business to arrest him. [Great excitement, cries of "Put him out," "Whiting," "Farnham."] They were not met in a political meeting, or for any political crotchets. If that was not so, it was a different meeting from what he thought it was. [Applause.] He came here to recruit for his regiment, and those New-Jersey men who fought side by side with him. It was his duty to arrest any man who thus censured Adjutant-General Thomas in a deprecating manner, and charged him with neglect of duty and discouraged enlistments, no matter what the speaker had done for the war. He never addressed a public audience in his life, but he could not resist the impulse to speak now. He thought this was a recruiting meeting.

As soon as the audience found out who Lieut.-Col. Farnham was, they cheered him to the echo, and it was with the utmost difficulty that Judge Whiting could be heard. He continued to defend himself against the charge of disloyalty, and in conclusion, demanded of Lieut.-Col. Farnham to withdraw his charge.

Lieut.-Col. Farnham was finally called for, and Mr. Hosea B. Perkins, who was about to speak, kindly gave way for an explanation. Lieut.-Col. Farnham then reiterated his reasons for interfering with Judge Whiting, who, he thought, had been guilty of introducing politics and discouraging enlistments. In conclusion, he said that speaking was not his forte, but that if they would only give him ten recruits he would talk to them all night if they wanted.

Judge Whiting said, amid great indisposition on the part of the audience to hear him, that he would give ten dollars to each of those recruits.

After speeches by Hosea B. Perkins and Conrad Swackhammer, pouring oil on the troubled waters and eliciting the most patriotic responses, the meeting adjourned, amid great enthusiasm and decidedly improved prospects for recruiting in New-Jersey. The success of the affair was greatly due to the efforts of Messrs. Maires and Bogart, of the Committee of Arrangements.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The mustering and disbursing officers, Capt. Larned and Lieut. Kenaston, had another hard day's work yesterday. Over 200 men passed through their hands, nearly all for regiments in the field. All these had to be inspected, passed, and paid their bounty, and the officers named, as well as Dr. Mott, had quite enough to do.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Brisk times, also, are the order of the day at the Quartermaster's office. Gen. Arthur and his aids have scarcely had a moment's leisure. The labor of this office, though, is admirably systematized, and thereby confusion and delay are avoided. It is said that fifteen regiments are nearly completed, and will be ready for marching orders in nine days. Few persons have any adequate conception of the amount of hard work necessarily connected with the equipment and preparation of so large a body of men, and Gen. Arthur deserves praise for the speedy manner he has equipped them.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Gen. Sickles' fighting brigade is in high favor with volunteers. The recruiting station in the City Hall Park is thronged all day with applicants for admission to the ranks of this famous band of veterans. Some hundreds have already joined, and before the first of next month it is believed the Brigade will be recuperated to its original strength. Some of the increase of popularity, which the Brigade has obtained within a day or two, is owing to every regiment in it having been furnished with new uniforms imported from France. These uniforms are made of the finest kind or French regulation cloth. They will neither shrink nor discolor. They will wash and wear till the wearers are almost tired of wearing them. The first four regiments of the brigade receive a handsomely designed blue chasseur uniform trimmed with yellow. The Fifth Regiment (Col. Graham's)) receive a full Zouave costume, of the same pattern as that used in the French army. A set of these Zouave clothes were provided for the Duryee Zouaves nine months ago, and they look bright and fresh yet, though they have gone through hard work at Baltimore, and have had six months' experience of Peninsula swamps and battles. With such clothes, Sickles' paladins need never fear to look dirty or shabby The recruiting officers detailed to obtain men for the Excelsiors are Capt. J. L. Chadwick and Lieut. Wm. McConnell.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

This regiment is being pushed rapidly forward toward completion by its energetic officers, aided by the members of the Fifth Senatorial District Committee on Enlistments. There were yesterday over five hundred men in camp at Turtle Bay Brewery, Forty-fifth-street and East River, and more are coming in all the time. Col. Elias Peissner is beloved by his officers and soldiers, and is known to be an accomplished military man.

VOSBURGH CHASSEURS.

Col. Buckingham is anxious to leave with his regiment to join the Eagle Brigade, of which it is the Fifth. He wants some two or three of his companies filling up, and asks for about a hundred more able-bodied volunteers for the purpose. Apply at No. 112 Walker-street; the tent in the City Hall Park, or at the camp, Red House, Harlem.

THE GALLANT NINTH.

The Ninth--Hawkins' Zouaves—one of the most glorious regiments New-York has sent to the war, has lost some of its members in battle and a few from disease. It wants 150 or 200 recruits to bring it up to its former proud array of 1,100, and calls on the young and respectable men of the City to come forward and fill its war-thinned ranks. In after years a man can have no prouder reputation to boast upon than that of having belonged to the Hawkins' Zouaves. The regiment is composed of a superior class of volunteers, and wants to be recruited from the same class. Its brave and popular Colonel—Rush C. Hawkins—is at the head of his command again, and Burnside is still the General under whom it serves. Capt. C. Child, No. 545 Broadway, is the officer sent on here for reinforcements.

THE FIFTH (DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.)

Capt. Gouverneur Carr brings in quite a number of men for this regiment from his recruiting office, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel; but a big gap has been made in this splendid regiment—on the field of battle they have lost nearly one-third of their former strength—and this deficit has to be made good. There is no regiment in the service that offers so many attractions to the young man who wishes to be patriotic, and at the same time has aspirations after military renown.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH (HIGHLANDERS.)

No more glorious name has been gained by any regiment in the field than by the noble Highlanders. At Bull Run they were faithful to the last. In numerous engagements in South Carolina they have borne themselves bravely, and on James Island they once more showed the world how Scotchmen can fight, even in a hopeless cause. They have been badly cut up though, and want fresh muscle and pluck with which to earn laurels in the future. These the stalwart men of their own country now here must supply them. Volunteering for the past few days for the Seventy-ninth has been brisk, but recruits must come in fast to fill up its ranks by the end of the month. Headquarters is at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome streets, and other offices are at No. 76 West Twenty-fourth-street, No. 79 White-street, and the City Hall Park. Capts. Joseph Laing and R. J. Shillinglaw are detailed for this duty, and have means at their disposal to promptly pay all bounties.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE BOUNTIES.

The bounties promised to volunteers into regiments in the field by the members of the Produce Exchange, are to be paid to men joining the Excelsior Brigade, the Duryee Zouaves, the Fourteenth (Brooklyn), and the Seventy-ninth, Highlanders. The money is ready for all recruits for these organizations.

SECOND METROPOLITAN GUARD.

This regiment, which is being organized under police auspices, will be one of the crack corps of the war. Its ranks will be, to a considerable extent, filled by members of the force, and none but men of good stature and unimpeachable character are admitted. Capt. Silvey, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, has resigned his shield, and is raising a company. Amongst the reported resignations, either for the purpose of taking commissions or to enter the ranks, are those of Sergeants Brevoort, Fuller, Allaire, Washburne and Hawes, and quite a number of patrolmen.

THE STANTON LEGION.

The statement that the "Thurlow Weed Guard," Col. Olmstead, had been consolidated with the "Stanton Legion," Col. W. H. Allen, has proven incorrect. Col. Olmstead, not having correctly represented the number of men in his command, has not been and will not be attached to the Legion in any position whatever, but his company officers, with the men enlisted by them, have been received into Col. Allen's corps. Independent companies desiring to enter a first-class regiment soon to go into active service, will find the Stanton Legion possessed of many peculiar advantages.

THE FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The Produce Exchange Committee have appropriated an extra bounty of $10 per man, for the first 300 men that are mustered into this regiment; the bounty is paid at the regimental headquarters, No. 814 Broadway. Capt. Howland's Company—the "Monitors," is full, and a second company is now being organized. Persons desiring to join should make early application.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARDS—A GREAT INDUCEMENT.

At their meeting, on Tuesday last, the Board of Police Commissioners passed the following resolution, which really is a great inducement for those who may join the Metropolitan Guards:

Resolved, That this Board will appoint, as vacancies may occur, such men possessing the necessary physical qualifications as shall have been honorably discharged from the Second Regiment of Metropolitan Guards.

GERMAN RECRUITING.

The work goes bravely on, and, from present appearances, it does not appear likely that the Germans will form a mere sprinkling in the Union armies. If they should, that sprinkling will be a most pungent one. It will be mustard and pepper in the most approved military style.

THE SCHWARZE JAEGER.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment N. Y. S. V., or "Black Huntsmen," as their distinctive German name implies, under the command of Col. Eugene A. Kozlay and attached to Major-Gen. Sigel's Army Corps, are recruiting at Pythagoras Hall, No. 134 Canal-street, under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. Stephan Kovacs. The reputation of Col. Kozlay, who served with distinction in the Hungarian struggle for independence, against the usurpations and invasion of Austria, when Hungary was but a few millions contending with the bulk of that mighty empire, will quickly attract a full complement of recruits. This regiment enjoys peculiar advantages, and will always see the thickest of the fight.

THIRD BATTALION NEW-YORK ARTILLERY.

This regiment is now stationed at Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy, in the vicinity of Washington. It requires about 150 men to complete its maximum regimental strength, and is now receiving recruits at No. 15 Bowery. Capt. Franz Mattuschek is the officer in charge. Lieut.-Col. Senges, the Comandant of the corps, is much esteemed by his men, and the inducements to join his regiment are so great that the close of the present week will probably find it filled.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH N. Y. S. V.

Capt G. Mass is recruiting for the above popular body, at the Hotel Du Nord, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery.

THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

The Thirty-ninth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, known by the above title, is slowly receiving accessions, at Nos. 53 and 55 Franklin-street, and No. 114½ Sixth-street, near Avenue A. Lieut.-Col. Schwarz has immediate control of the recruiting business. The headquarters are at Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery. Col. F. G. D'Utassy, the Commander, is, it will be remembered one of the favorite officers with Sigel. French and Italian recruiting seems to have ceased, and all the new-comers to this corps are Germans. In fact, such now compose the majority of the regiment.

THE NEW-YORK FLYING BATTERY.

This excellent organization, more generally known as "Schirmer's Battery," is under the orders of Maj. L. Schirmer, *Chef d'Artillerie* with Gen. Sigel. Its great services in the series of actions recently fought in front of Richmond, and the tried experience, ability and courage of its officers, have won it a wide reputation. It is recruiting now at Gustav Lindenmueller's, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery. Acting Capt. H. Jahn is the officer in charge. But very few more men are required,

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

The Third Regiment of this formidable force is largely composed of Germans, and lacks but fifty men of completion. Every recruit receives the $50 State bounty at once, $25 when he is sworn in and $25 when the regiment leaves. When the regiment is mustered in, he gets the $13 month's pay in advance. All care is taken of the soldier and his family, and the motto of the officers is to maintain discipline by means of good treatment to the private. Capt. August C. Tresse, First-Lieut. B. C. [illegible] and Second-Lieut. Charles [illegible] conduct the recruiting at offices No. 75 Norfolk-street, No. 84 Chrystie-street, No. 49 Chatham-street and No. 192 East Eleventh-street.

From the above list of regiments, and those we have been publishing for days past, it will be seen that the Germans are full of warlike ardor, and that they far outstrip every other foreign nationality in their practical efforts for the new levy of troops. Yet, we hear very little of them in our American circles. They are content to leave every battle-field to speak for them, and in their comparative and modest obscurity here, are content with the muttered reflection each Teuton soldier repeats to himself,

"I FIGHTS MIT SIGEL!"

PATRIOTISM IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ADOPTION OF THE ORDINANCE APPROPRIATING $1,000,000 FOR THE DEFENCE OF NEW-YORK HARBOR—MILITIA REGIMENTS ENLISTING FOR THE NINE MONTHS' SERVICE TO BE PAID $10,000 EACH.

At a regular meeting of this Board yesterday the report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, laid over at the last meeting, relative to the defences of New-York Harbor, was called up, when Alderman Dayton raised a point of order against the consideration of the report, on the ground, first, that the Mayor's message upon the subject of Harbor Defences was never referred to the Committee on National Affairs, and therefore could not be made the basis of a report from that Committee; and second, that the report was not signed by a majority of the Committee. Alderman Allen, one of the Committee whose signature was lacking, stated that he neglected to sign the report through inadvertence, and Alderman Boole moved that he be permitted to sign it now.

Alderman Dayton opposed the motion as informal and illegal, but was overruled, and Alderman Allen was permitted to affix his signature. The first objection was overruled as of no account, for the reason that the message was referred to the joint Committee in the Board of Councilmen, and therefore came regularly before the Committee.

The report was then read and adopted, together with the accompanying ordinance appropriating $1,000,000 to carry out the same.

The report of the same Committee, offering a bounty of $10,000 to such of the organized militia regiments of this City as shall fill up their ranks and enlist for the nine months under the last call of the Government, was taken up and adopted without opposition. Alderman Smith said he had authority for stating, that if this appropriation was made, the Seventh, the Thirty-ninth, and probably other regiments now serving for three months, would reënlist for the nine months.

After some unimportant routine business, the Board adjourned to the 2d Monday in September.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

As compared with other portions of the State, recruiting is dull in Brooklyn at this time. No public meeting has been held to raise money and encourage recruiting, and, according to present appearances, the deficiency to be made up by drafting will be a large one unless the 15,000 men already sent to the war from the city are considered when the order for drafting is made out. Kings County has sent twice as many men to the war in proportion to the population as any other county in the State, excepting only New-York. The quota for Suffolk County under the drafting order will be about 1,085, but as only a few men have heretofore volunteered in that county, it is supposed that she will be called upon under the draft for 2,000 men. Queens County has been much more patriotic than Suffolk, the little village of Flushing alone having furnished 325 men.

Mr. White of the Mechanics' Bank, yesterday, paid $5 bounty extra to all who came forward and volunteered.

The members of Engine Company No. 4 are raising a company for the Empire Brigade. George McConn is to be Captain and Edward Gillen First Lieutenant. Both of these officers were members of the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves, and served at Bull Run.

DEMONSTRATIVE PATRIOTISM AT THE NAVY-YARD.

A few days since a meeting of the founders employed in the Navy-yard was held, when Mr. F. Evans was called to the Chair, and B. G. Wortman was appointed Secretary. A Committee appointed for the purpose reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the employes of the Founders Department, hail with pleasure the noble call of the President in calling out the militia of these United States, for the suppression of this the most wicked of all rebellions. We, the workmen of this department, now pledge ourselves to sustain and encourage him in his noble effort, by holding out inducements to our brethren to volunteer. Those who do so shall receive our united support.

Resolved, That in order to facilitate the movement, we, the men in this department, do pledge ourselves, each and every one of us, to subscribe one day's pay monthly, if required, to defray the expenses of the families of those who may go to the war voluntarily or in any other way.

Resolved, That we will agree to pay from time to time such money as shall be requisite to defray the expenses of said families, providing said sum shall not amount to over what is guaranteed as above.

Resolved, That there be a committee appointed to wait on the master of this department and request him to accept the office of treasurer to said funds, and to pay out to such families monthly, at his office here, such sums as we, the workmen, may agree upon.

Resolved, That the sum agreed upon shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time those men may be off at the seat of war.

Resolved, That the money to be raised in this way, the men shall, on pay-day, pay to the foreman of this department the amount due by each man; and he shall directly transfer said money over to the master of this department, to be paid out to each family monthly; and be it further

Resolved, That all persons receiving money from the treasurer will be required to give receipts for said money, and the treasurer is authorized to pay out no money without said receipts.

On motion of Mr. Hannah it was agreed that the wives of those going to the war from this Department should receive the sum of $4 per week, and each child $1 per week—the same to be paid monthly.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, stationed at Baltimore, was paid a few days ago, and more than half of the money has been received in Brooklyn.

NO DRAFT PROBABLE IN NEW-YORK.

Albany, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Reports received at the Adjutant-General's office to-night show that 300,000 men are already enrolled under the last call for 300,000 volunteers, in addition to those recruited for regiments in the field. The most favorable reports are received from all parts of the State relative to enlistments, and it is confidently expected that the quota under the last call may be furnished without resort to draft.

The first regiment under the last call, Col. Van Valkenburgh, left Elmira to-night for the seat of war. The Albany regiment numbers over 1,100 men, and is under orders to march on the 19th.

The State order regulating the draft will be issued to-morrow.

Utica, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

The new Oneida County regiments are full, with some hundreds to spare, and another regiment can be filled within two weeks in the county by volunteering. Recruiting for the old regiments is very brisk.

THE DRAFT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GOV. ANDREW—COLORED CITIZENS TO BE ENROLLED.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Executive Department,
Boston, Aug. 12, 1862.

The Assessors of the several towns and cities, in preparing the new enrollment, are instructed to include the names of *all* citizens, white or colored, who, at the date of the order—viz., August 4, 1862—were between the ages of 18 and 45 years. No exemptions are to be deducted from the enrollment except of such men as are plainly and visibly disabled by some permanent defect from doing military duty. Aliens are not to be enrolled until they have taken out their final naturalization papers. Enrollment blanks will be immediately furnished by the Secretary of State. They will state the name, age and occupation of each man, whether now in service or not, and any other remarks which may determine his exemption from draft.

The enrollment already made for the present year may be used as the basis of that now required, by being corrected so as to conform to the present requirements.

In any town or city volunteer companies of militia for nine months service may be enlisted, and their number will be deducted from the quota of that place in the draft.

But only residents in any town or city will be deducted from its quota.

Drafted men may furnish substitutes, but cannot be released upon paying a fine under the Massachusetts statute.

Towns are strongly recommended not to offer any bounties for nine months' men. As the law now stands the families of drafted men are not entitled to State aid, but it will be allowed to nine months' volunteers.

Enlistment blanks to be used in raising volunteer companies will be furnished at the Adjutant-General's office.

All officers of nine months' men, whether volunteers or drafted, will be elected in the manner provided by the statutes of Massachusetts. But the Commander-in-Chief will refuse to commission any officer in his judgment incompetent.

The assessors are requested to use all possible expedition in completing and returning their rolls to the Adjutant-General.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

By order of His Excellency.

OLIVER WARNER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Gov. Andrew has received the following dispatch:

Washington, Aug. 11, 1862—6 o'clock P. M.

To Gov. Andrew, Boston:

Answer to your telegram of the 8th to the President has been delayed in order to obtain information from some other States as to the condition of enlistments. Requisitions for enlistment and bounty funds were delayed some days in the Treasury unavoidably, but I am informed that the amount required for your State has gone forward. * * * I see no objection to making call upon your State for militia in the manner indicated by you, especially if it will hasten the arrival of the troops, but I do not. see how we can call for any specific brigade. You can turn over the regiments constituting Davis' Brigade as a part of the call. * * * Time is of the utmost consequence in the organization.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON.

PRESENTATION TO THE COMMANDER OF THE ENFANS PERDUS.

An interesting event occurred at Yorktown on the 10th, when a splendid sword was presented to Major John Carter Brown, who commands the Independent Battalion of New-York Volunteers, better known as "Les Enfans Perdus." The testimonial, which was attended by an eloquent speech from Lieut. C. L. Dunbar, was quite unexpected by Major Brown, and affected him profoundly.

GOOD FOR TIOGA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Owago, Tioga County, N. Y.,
Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

Tioga County's quota for the 300,000 volunteers was 250. To-day we have sent to Col. Tracy's headquarters two companies of 125 men each. Two other companies, filled to the maximum standard, are ready, and still the volunteers keep flocking in. Could the time for bounties be extended ten days longer, as many more men can be raised in this county.

We claim for Tioga County the banner. With a voting population of about 5,500, we now have in the field at least 1,500 men. Where is the county which has done nobler?

TIOGA.

WAR MEETING AT MAMARONECK.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Tuesday evening. Spirited speeches were made by Mr. Morse, Rev. W. F. Watkins and others. Two gentlemen each offered twenty dollars in addition to the State and United States bounties to every man in the town who would enlist. Several volunteered on the spot and a number of others will follow in a few days.

WAR MEETING AT PEEKSKILL.

Peekskill, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

A tremendous war meeting is going on at the Lake Mohegan House grounds, Gen. Montross presiding. The wildest enthusiasm prevails. Money is poured out without stint. The military officer is the only man sought after.

RECRUITING IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Enlistments for old and new regiments are progressing rapidly, and the number daily increases. There are now about 500 men at Camp Morgan, in this city.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

United States Marshal Millward was to-day commissioned by the Governor to make an enrollment of the militia of the State, in the Eastern District, and Hon. Alexander Murdock, Marshal of the Western District, has received similar authority.

WAR MEETING IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held at the Court-house last night.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted urging the City Councils to appropriate $70,000 for bounties to volunteers.

ABOUT THE DRAFT.

Decline in the Skedaddling Mania—A Grave International Question—Is a Man who has Declared his Intentions to Become a Citizen Liable to Draft?—Arrests of Deserters—The Shoulder Straps Represented—Paying the Police Rewards.

The skedaddling mania subsided to a great extent yesterday, partly because there were no cheap steamers sailing, and partly on account of the vigorous efforts of the Government to keep the prospective conscripts home. The moral effect of Secretary Stanton's order was great, but, the physical persuasion of the Provost-Marshal and his Deputies is also great. There were, however, three or four more added to the skedaddaler's brigade, and none of them furnished the required bonds to serve if drafted. There were less than the usual number of passports presented, those for the Emerald Isle comprising by far the largest number. Not a few apparently respectable and intelligent citizens applied to know whether they were at liberty to travel north, south or east, or to the watering places. The Deputy Marshals were obliged to repeat many times—for the benefit of those who don't take the papers, or don't read them, or don't understand what they read—that there is no intention to interfere with local travel.

AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

A somewhat knotty question has arisen, as to who are British subjects. The acting British Consul has been issuing a number of passports, or certificates, that he has reason to believe that certain applicants for passports are subjects of Great Britain, when such applicants state that they have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States. The British Government, it would seem by this, holds that unless a subject of Great Britain has actually been naturalized in this country, his allegiance to Great Britain has not been forfeited. Our authorities, however, have thus far decided differently, and have refused for the present to grant passports to all thus situated. Every alien whose passport has been *visé* has been obliged to swear that he has at no time declared his intention to become a citizen, and that he has never claimed to be a citizen, by voting, or otherwise. The State Department is yet to signify the policy to be pursued with those who have been detained. It seems not at all impossible that unless Mr. Seward recedes from the ground taken by Capt. Ingraham, in the Martin Koszta case, and indorsed by Mr. Marcy, John Bull may find another *casus belli, à la Trent.*

CAPTURING DESERTERS.

The Police, with a vigilant eye to the $5 a head were quite active in procuring deserters yesterday. No less than one hundred were sent down to Governor's Island yesterday. But a pecuniary difficulty arises here. The Police Officer must defray the expenses of transportation, amounting to about fifty cents, and in at least half the cases thus far, the alleged deserters have been let off for want of sufficient evidence to hold them. The M. P. is therefore out of pocket, for there is no fund from which to pay the traveling expenses. M. P. has had to advance on the chance of getting the reward, and the deserter gets his delightful sail for nothing, besides an excellent warning to keep out of the way in future. In many cases, however, the deserters are willing to go back, and of their own volition tell their name, rank, corps and company number, all of which, together with the name of the officer making the arrest, is duly chronicled by Mr. Horace Bliss, the clerk designated by the Provost-Marshal to attend to such matters. If the deserter is kept on Governor's Island, the officer takes a receipt for him, which is to entitle him to his $5 reward.

THE DOUBLE SHUFFLE.

But, great is the ingenuity of man, especially a policeman, where five dollars is concerned. It seems that some time since, Col. Frank Howe was authorized to pay this $5 reward, and has already paid it to about one hundred policemen, not being aware of the plan adopted at Police Headquarters. In the meantime, the Headquarters were not aware of the functions of Col. Howe, and were gravely filing the receipts. Col. Howe [illegible] to explain the matter, and held a conference with Superintendent Kennedy and Inspector [illegible]—or rather the Provost-Marshal and Deputy. No doubt some concerted plan of action will be agreed upon, by means of which the proper evidence against deserters will be forthcoming, the officers relieved from unnecessary expense, the reward paid under proper restrictions, and care taken that the same man does not keep deserting and earning $5 a day for his captor!

SHOULDER-STRAPS AND CHEVRONS IN CUSTODY.

Among the soldiers arrested by the police for absence from their regiments without a pass are a colonel, a captain, several lieutenants, quite a number of sergeants and corporals. The general excuse of the officers is that they are on recruiting service. They are allowed an opportunity for making that fact apparent.

[Advertisement.]

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Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 13.—*In steamship Bavaria, for Hamburg, &c.*—H. K. Kunhardt, C. T. Kunhardt, Hella Kunhardt, Wheaton Kunhardt, Henry Kunhardt, Geo. Kunhardt, A. Voss, A. Farleto, Max Neumann, G. Gronecke, Mary Gronecke, Chas. Cohn, S. Behm, A. Niebuhr, A. Schaeterer, E. Ocskay, S. Von Blucher, L. E. Weck, A. H. Thomson, J. Noken, F. Nibur, M. Meyers, J. Thompson, E. Neuss, Mr. d'Ormicuise and family, Mr. Rogers.

In bark Tahiti, from Key West—Christopher Hone, Co. B, 90th New-York; Alfred Curtis, Co. I, 90th New-York; E. P. McCreary, Co. B, 90th New-York; Alexr. Sloane, Co. A, 90th New-York; John A. Miller, Thomas Harris, Henry Bruce, John Taylor, John Cahill, Jerome Collins, John Shuster, Patrick Muldoon, John Bradish.

In bark Indian Belle, from Key West—T. L. Carey, John Smith, J. Barr, James Cadwell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 09 | Sun sets.... 7 00 | Moon rises... 9 07
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 19 | Gov. Island.11 18 | Hell Gate....12 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Nassau, Schenck, New-Orleans, I. B. Gager.

Ship Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Isaac Jean, Lamson, San Francisco, R. M. Codey; American Congress, Woodward, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Depesche, (Pruss.,) Prignitz, Gloucester, Wm. Salem & Co; Sallie Bonsall, Leavitt, Bristol, Brett, Son & Co; Tempest, King, Pernambuco, D. C. Murray; Houston, Share, Port Royal, Wakeman, Dimon & Co; Mary C. Dyer, Wallace, New-Orleans, Warren Ray; Norumbega, Haling, Glasgow, W. & A. Nelson; Rapid, Clemens, Vera Cruz, Harwood & Co.; Yumuri, Anderson, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Robt. Leonard, (Br.,) Corning, Londonderry, Edmiston Bros.; Harvest Queen, Ellery, Hong Kong, C. D. Fessenden.

Brigs C. F. O'Brien, Drinkwater, New-Orleans, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Condor, Allen, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; Beatrice, Strout, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; James C. Cole, Leary, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Sicilia, (Ital.,) Monasteri, Palermo, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; Eliza, (Dan.,) Willemp, St. Croix, P. Hanford; T. B. Watson, Wallace, New-Orleans, master; Grace Worthington, (Br.,) Stevens, Belize, F. Alexander & Sons; Violetta, (Fr.,) Greiner, St. Pierre, Mart., King & Godillot.

Schooners Alvira, Brannon, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; E. J. Talbot, Amsbury, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; W. R. Beebe, Nickerson, Key West, N. L. McCready & Co; Avosetta, (Br.,) Tuzo, Laguayra, Dalzell & Bliss; Mary Frances, Hallett, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Arctic, (Br.,) Rhodenwall, Nassau, Jos. Eneas; Susan Scranton, Evarts, Providence, L. Kenny Æothen, Cowley, Gonaives, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Meier, Hamburg July 27, and Southampton 30th, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and 263 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had continued westerly winds and gales for the first 6 days; latter part, favorable winds and weather. 2d inst., lat. 50 03, lon. 16 12, exchanged signals with ship North, bound E., having a black star in foretopsail. 13th inst., at 2 A. M., passed Lightship, and passed Battery at 5½ A. M.

U. S. steam transport Cahawba, Baker, Harrison's Landing 11th inst., and Fortress Monroe 12th, with sick and wounded soldiers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Therese, Doane, Glasgow 49 ds., with mdse. to Thos Dunham. 10th inst., lat. 40 40, lon. 68 20, passed a ship showing No. 8,349, 1st pendant.

Ship Fidelia, Bessing, Liverpool July 4, with mdse. and 301 passengers, to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Had light W. winds and calms on the passage.

Ship Robert Treat, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Londonderry 35 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Martha's Vineyard, Weaver, Glasgow 36 ds., with mdse. to Thos Dunham. Has been 15 ds. west of Sable Island, with light westerly winds.

Bark Columbia, (Brem.,) Kohlmann, Bremen 38 ds., with mdse and passengers to Chas. Luling. Had light W. winds most of the passage.

Bark Syria, (Norw.,) Oxholm, London 45 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Indian Belle, Patridge, Key West 3d inst, in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Tahiti, (of Eastport,) Seeman, Key West 2d inst. in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Wonder, Hallock, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

SAILED—Steamship Star of the South.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., very light.

Below.

Ship Genitore, (Aust.,) Suttora, from Cardiff June 30.
Bark Undine, (Br.,) Parkinson, from Leghorn May 21.
Bark Hero, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.)
Bark Pazizza, (Ital.,) Suttors, from London.
Brig Louise, (Pruss.,) Barther, from Swansea June 25.
Brig Pius IX, (Pruss.,) from ——.
Schr. Kasbee, from ——.

Spoken, &c.

Adler Wenke—Brem. ship, from Bremerhaven June 25, for New-York, 11th inst., lat. 41 56, lon. 64 40.
Etna—Br. steamship, hence for Liverpool, 11th inst., at 12 25 P. M., lat. 41 41, lon. 65 28.
Kate—Br. brig, from Matanzas for Greenock, 4th inst., lat. 40, lon. 61.
Laurie—Br. brig, bound east, 5th inst., lat. 49 37, lon. 30 46.
Saxonia—Hamb. steamship, hence for Hamburg, 11th inst., at 12 M.
Wm. Edward—ship, bound east, showing red flag with black ball in center, 12th inst., lat. 40 54, lon. 69 50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER,

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EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

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STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between MICHAEL O'BRIEN and JOSEPH WALLACK, under the firm-name of McCARTY & O'BRIEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN.
JOSEPH WALLACK.
New-York, Aug. 13, 1862. JAMES McCARTY.

$600.—RARE CHANCE.—ANY MAN OF reputation, with the above amount in cash, is wanted to take charge of a lunch-counter in a first-class hotel. Either an interest will be given him, or salary paid. Address M. Y., Box No. 147 Times Office.